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GORBACHEV REPLIES TO NAGASAKI MAYOR'S ARMS QUERY

OW120457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0451 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Nagasaki, Feb. 12 KYODO -- Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima of Nagasaki Wednesday received a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in answer to his message against nuclear weapons conveyed to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze when the minister visited Japan last month. The letter was handed to the mayor by Igor Sokolov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, who called on him at the Nagasaki municipal office here.

The letter said the governments and peoples of countries of the world would be able to and must create conditions to see the 21st century free from nuclear weapons on the earth. As an obstacle to this, Gorbachev's letter pointed to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), city officials said. The letter also said the Soviet Union is well aware of Japan's three-point nonnuclear principle not to make nuclear weapons, possess them or allow them into the country. It said the principle can serve as a model for other countries.

Motoshima told Sokolov that he appreciates Gorbachev's proposal to scrap nuclear weapons in three stages by the end of this century and that he hopes Gorbachev will tenaciously continue talks with the United States on nuclear disarmament, the city officials said.

OECD POSTPONES SIGNING LOAN FOR PHILIPPINES

OW121051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 12 KYODO -- Japan postponed Wednesday's signing ceremony here with the Philippines on a fresh loan package of 49.5 billion yen, Foreign Ministry sources revealed. The sources declined to speculate on reasons for the unilateral postponement of the signing ceremony by the quasi-governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

Japan's ambassador to the Philippines, Kiyoshi Sumiya, exchanged notes with Philippine prime minister and Finance Minister Cesar Virata last December, a source said, adding that "there is no room for the Foreign Ministry to intervene" in the signing ceremony.

OECF Governor Takashi Hosomi gave no reason for his failure to attend the signing ceremony, according to the sources.

A Philippine Embassy official, reached by telephone, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Ambassador Carlos J. Valdes has no plans to go to Manila or to leave Tokyo for the time being.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official in charge of the country's financial aid program recalled that similar yen loan signing ceremonies in Tokyo had been postponed in the past at the request of recipient countries but never at the request of Japan. "I expect the signing ceremony to take place sooner or later," the official said without elaboration.

If and when it is eventually agreed, the 49.5 billion yen loan package will be the 13th in a series, and will consist of 33.02 billion yen in project loans and 16.47 billion yen in commodity loans. The fresh aid package would bring Japan's cumulative yen loans to the Philippines to roughly 466.7 billion yen.

SEOUL CAUTIOUS ON CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO'S VISIT

OW120525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 12 KYODO -- The South Korean Government Wednesday appeared to be cautious about a reported plan for Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko to visit South Korea. A government official said, "I can't make any comment at this moment," when asked about the disclosure made Wednesday in Tokyo by Japanese Foreign Minister Shmintaro Abe that South Korea has officially asked Japan to arrange such a royal visit. Abe told a Diet session that the Tokyo government will give serious consideration to the proposed royal visit.

The idea of the royal visit first came to light last October when new South Korean Ambassador to Japan Rhee Kyu Ho proposed during an interview with Japanese journalists here that the couple visit South Korea.

The reaction of the South Korean public to the visit proposal has been largely cool, with the influential daily HANGKOOK ILBO saying in a recent editorial that the proposed timing of the visit, for this autumn, is too early. Japan annexed Korea in 1910, and its colonial rule over the peninsula ended in 1945 with the defeat of Japan in World War II.

NAKASONE, CABINET MINISTERS MARK FOUNDING DAY

OW110849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and an unprecedented 16 cabinet ministers took part in Tuesday's main National Founding Day ceremony, joining in with the closing "banzai" cry to hail Emperor Hirohito's long reign. Nakasone attended the founding day rite in Tokyo for the second straight year, accompanied by 16 of his 20 cabinet ministers, despite protests from opposition parties and major labor unions who charge that the event violates the national policy separating government and religion.

Observers pointed out that the event has lost some of its characteristic religious and reactionary overtones since the "group to celebrate national founding day" took over sponsorship last year. As a result, the number of cabinet ministers taking part increased from four last year. Among those present were lower house speaker Michio Sakata, U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield as Diplomatic Corps representative, Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru and an estimated 1,700 organization representatives.

Following an opening address by Noboru Goto, chairman of both the founding day group and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and industry, Nakasone made a speech commenting on the emperor's 60 year reign, the patriotism of the Japanese people and the nation's ancestors, who "built the foundation for our nation." He said National Founding Day, initiated 20 years ago, symbolizes a day of gratitude to Japanese citizens who developed the nation with a deep sense of purpose. He also called for continued "courage" to realize Japan's goal of an "international state" to be accomplished through decisive reforms in administration, education and welfare.

Los Angeles Olympic Gold Medal Winner Koji Gushiken closed the ceremony by leading the participants in the customary three cheers of "banzai" in honor of the emperor.

Leading opposition Japan Socialist Party and Sohyo Union officials held a major rally on the same day to protest the "nationalistic" events scheduled in a reported 11 prefectures. Japan Communist Party members also held a meeting to protest the "militaristic" policies of the present government.

U.S. CIVIL AVIATION TALKS BEGIN IN TOKYO

OW101307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 10 KYODO -- Japanese and U.S. officials opened three days of civil aviation talks on Tokyo Monday to discuss relaxation of official regulations on cargo traffic and other details of airline business. U.S. delegates urged Japan to allow U.S. airlines to conduct import procedures for cargo at warehouses they have inside Japanese airports, official Japanese sources said. The U.S. side also requested expansion of cargo space at a customs shed at Osaka Airport, they said. The talks were started at U.S. urging ahead of bilateral negotiations in March aimed at revising a civil aviation agreement.

TAKESHITA HINTS AT FURTHER BANK RATE CUT

OW120343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 12 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita Wednesday suggested the Bank of Japan may lower its official discount rate again soon if the yen's value against the U.S. dollar keeps rising. Referring to news that the yen rose to the 186-to-the-dollar level -- the highest level in more than seven years -- on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market Wednesday morning, Takeshita told reporters he expects demand may mount for another discount rate cut if the yen continues to appreciate at the present tempo. The Bank of Japan cut the discount rate by 0.5 percentage points to 4.5 percent per annum as recently as January 30.

KEIDANREN'S INAMAYA TAPS SAITO AS SUCCESSOR

OW090508 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 9 KYODO -- Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), has informally picked Eishiro Saito, chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., as the next head of Keidanren, the most powerful business organization in Japan. A business leader, who declined to be identified, said Saturday night that Inayama had earlier chosen Saito and Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Co., as candidates for the leadership. But Hiraiwa has declared that he has no intentions of assuming the Keidanren post, the leader said. Inayama has made it clear that he will resign as chairman when his current third two-year term expires in May. Saito will be formally named Keidanren chairman at a Keidanren general meeting toward the end of May, the business leader said.

Both Saito and Hiraiwa are currently vice chairmen of Keidanren. Saito, 74, was named president of Nippon Steel in 1977 and chairman in 1981.

SR-71 FLIGHTS ON 10, 12 FEB 'ACTS OF ESPIONAGE'

SK120850 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed an act of espionage by again successively infiltrating a spy plane into the airspace over the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic. Synchronized with the conducting of the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further strengthening acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic.

At around 1157 today, the rascals infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deeply into the airspace over the territorial waters east of Kosong in the East Sea in our country, and, following this, at around 1335, they again infiltrated this plane into the airspace over the waters off the Kangnyong Peninsula in the West Sea, thus committing acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, on 10 February, too, committed an act of espionage by infiltrating a spy plane into the airspace over the territorial waters in the East Sea in our country.

EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' HELD IN USSR

SK120228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] On 10 February, our country's embassy in the Soviet Union held a press conference to denounce the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique.

The press conference participants were reporters of the Soviet press and publications sectors, including newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations, foreign correspondents residing in the Soviet Union, and the military attaches and deputy military attaches of a series of socialist countries' embassies.

Kim Hak-san, military attache of our country's embassy, spoke at the press conference.

Noting first that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique launched the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise throughout South Korea from 10 February with a mobilization of a great number of troops, he revealed that this is in fact a provocative war exercise against the northern half of the republic.

He said that if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it can easily escalate into a global thermonuclear war, and that this cannot but arouse deep concern not only among the Korean people, but also among the people of Asia and the world.

Calling to mind the fact that the government of the republic, proceeding from a stand to ease tension, has decided to refrain from conducting large-scale military exercises in the northern half of the republic from 1 February and stop all military exercises during the period of the North-South dialogue, he noted that through the launching of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique demonstrated that they do not want a dialogue in our country and are not interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He asserted that the U.S. imperialists should immediately abandon this provocative war exercise that threatens peace on the Korean peninsula and peace in Asia and the world, and should leave South Korea, taking along all their war materials, including U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, at an early date.

Concluding his speech, he stressed that all the men and officers of the Korean People's Army, forming a perfect whole with our people, will discharge their heavy and honorable mission to check and frustrate the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique for a thermonuclear war and to defend the security and peace of the fatherland.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-86'

SK111154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 10 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 February special article: "The Global Strategy of the U.S. Imperialists and 'Team Spirit'"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists this year again began the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which they have waged every year since 1976. According to an announcement of the Joint Armed Forces Command of the United States and South Korea, combat forces of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in the mainland United States and the Pacific, and other types of armed forces, including squadrons of the U.S. 7th Fleet, will be mobilized in the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, and will conduct joint operations along with the South Korean puppet army to attack us on the ground and in the sea and the sky.

This war exercise of the U.S. imperialists, which strains the situation on the Korean peninsula, is arousing (?great) apprehension among the world's progressive and peace-loving people.

It is well-known that the government of our republic, proceeding from a single desire for creating a favorable atmosphere for the North-South dialogue and for easing the strained situation of the country, decided to discontinue the large-scale military exercises in the whole area of the northern half of the republic, beginning on 1 February, and suspend all military exercises during the period in which the North-South dialogue is ongoing, and proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities actively respond to our peaceful initiative. This was a clear expression of the principled and consistent stand and efforts of our party and the government of the republic that treasure peace and the peaceful reunification in Korea and, furthermore, world peace and security.

The United States is conducting the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, turning away from this initiative of ours and the peace-loving proposal. This a (?new) grave challenge to and provocation against our people and the world's progressive people as well.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Modern imperialism with the U.S. imperialists as a boss is going downhill, but is desperately running wild to save its status on its way to ruin. As the overall crises of capitalism are becoming deeper, the imperialists are not only harshly suppressing the revolutionary advance of the working class and popular working masses of their countries, but are also further strengthening the acts of aggression and subversion against the socialist countries and the international communist movement under the pretext of anticommunism.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise, which the United States has systematically waged for as long as 10 years in spite of the opposition and protest of the world's people, is an outcome of the U.S. imperialists' reactionary global strategy. The U.S. imperialists, who are faced with serious political and economic crises, are trying to find a way out of the predicament with a new war of aggression and war maneuvers, and cling to a reactionary global strategy with an adventurous policy of strength as its content.

They have expanded military expenditure on the scale of hundreds of billions of dollars every year and have indiscriminately maneuvered to dominate the world with strength, saying that the whole world is a sphere of their interests and the exercise of military strength is essential for defending the interests of the United States.

In addition, the United States is undisguisedly clamoring about the Korean peninsula being the testing ground for the showdown of the 1980s. The "Team Spirit" war exercise is a graphic expression of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy of strength, which proceeds from their wild desire for world supremacy, and is a major part constituting their policy of aggression against Korea on the basis of the policy of strength.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists is thoroughly anti-socialist and anticommunist in terms of its nature. The United States adopts anti-communism as the general policy of its global strategy.

Addressing the British Parliament in June 1982, some time after he took power, the incumbent U.S. President maliciously slandered communism and raved that communism should be reduced to the ashes of history. After that, he proclaimed the so-called strategy of direct confrontation against the socialist countries.

The U.S. secretary of defense stated that the basic task of the U.S. strategy of direct confrontation is to achieve a perfect and indisputable military superiority. This refers to the supremacy over the socialist forces by using military power.

Proceeding from this anticommunist line, the U.S. imperialists put forth as the basic goal of their global strategy securing the U.S. status of being a (?dominator) and realizing its monopoly in the world by attacking and weakening the socialist forces and the international communist movement -- the mightiest revolutionary forces in our times in the midst of confrontation against imperialism, the fortress of world peace, and decisive factors which encourage the struggle of people for progress.

At present, the United States is directing the spearhead of its global strategy at opposing the socialist forces and, in particular, is strengthening the policy of directly confronting the socialist countries in the military field.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a threat and blackmail through strength on the basis of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of direct antisocialist confrontation.

The United States has staged the "Team Spirit" war exercise in South Korea for as long as 10 years. This is connected with the importance of its strategy toward Korea in its global strategy against the socialist forces.

A basis of the U.S. strategy toward Korea lies in continuing to occupy, with armed forces, the southern half of the Korean peninsula, a strategic area which is linked to other socialist countries and which is a gateway to the continent, in firmly holding fast its aggressive military base against the socialist forces, and, simultaneously, in pushing ahead with the U.S. antisocialist global strategy by provoking a new war of aggression against the DPRK, the oriental post of socialism, with the aggressive military base as a position, by dominating the whole Korea, and, furthermore, by perpetrating an attack against the other socialist countries with the Korean peninsula as a bridgehead. This is what is meant by the U.S. imperialists' talk that the Korean peninsula is a vital region in terms of U.S. security and is the forefront of U.S. strategy.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is precisely an anticommunist war exercise which is waged with a view to conducting overall military operation, against our republic, the oriental post of socialism, and, furthermore, against other socialist countries.

Through this sinister war exercise, the U.S. imperialists are trying to back their strategy toward Korea and global strategy with actual warfare capabilities and help their aggression (?forces) become accustomed to a future war.

In particular, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a heinous nuclear war exercise based on the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy. Herein lies the great danger of the exercise.

The U.S. global strategy is a truculent aggressive strategy for world supremacy which was mapped out with nuclear weapons, bestial means to murder men, as a [word indistinct] means.

As stipulated in the No 50 presidential order and other documents, the U.S. imperialists adopt the strategy of a preemptive nuclear attack against the socialist countries as a basic military and strategic policy. They are running wild in the expansion of nuclear arms to achieve superiority to the socialist forces in terms of strength and accelerating the production and deployment of MX missiles, an intercontinental ballistic missile, [words indistinct], long-range cruise missiles, (?B-1) bombers, and other types of nuclear armaments.

Moreover, they are maneuvering for supremacy over the socialist forces with strength by turning even space into a site of a nuclear war under the pretext of the SDI plan.

Viewing the Korean peninsula as particularly important in their nuclear war strategy, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a nuclear powder keg and a site of the origin of a nuclear war by concentrating various types of nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs, and nuclear delivery means on South Korea.

It is well-known that the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements have unhesitatingly said that, in case of an emergency, they will use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and conduct a nuclear attack on us.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a preliminary nuclear war and test nuclear war to prepare for making it possible to pull the trigger of a nuclear war against our republic and other socialist countries at any time with South Korea as a nuclear attack base.

This military exercise is a major (?source) which can ignite a nuclear war in the world and increases the danger of a nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is becoming a major way for [word indistinct] the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular alliance, an aggressive military block for the implementation of the U.S. global strategy. The United States adopts NATO and the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular alliance as matchlessly great pillars in carrying out its aggressive strategy against the socialist forces.

The triangular military alliance has not yet been formally signed as a military bloc, but is a collective military aggression organization which acts in reality.

Through the fabrication of the triangular military alliance, the United States is planning to involve the Japanese militaristic forces, who have been [word indistinct] and rearmed, have great military and economic potential, and seek overseas expansion, in this military organization and mobilize them in aggression against the socialist forces and, in particular, against our republic. This is shown by the fact that Japan has been assigned such operational shares as the defense of 1,000 nautical miles of the sea traffic route and the blockade of the straits with the United States, has tried to play an active role in the U.S. new war of aggression against Korea, has offered bases for the "Team Spirit" exercise, and has even mobilized the Self-Defense Forces.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise is precisely a war exercise of the triangular military alliance. Through the military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are trying to accelerate the fabrication of the triangular aggression alliance, promote the formation of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean (?integrated) forces, and prepare for a collective military action for an anticommunist crusade expedition against our Republic and other socialist countries.

Through the "Team Spirit" war exercise, the U.S. imperialists are also seeking to improve the capabilities of the U.S. aggression forces for a (?quick) [words indistinct] deployment. In accordance with the so-called (?vicinal) strategy, forward deployment strategy, on the basis of its antisocialist global strategy, the United States has increased aggressive military bases near socialist countries, has deployed aggressive armed forces there, and has formed the network for a military attack. The U.S. imperialists are scheming through mobilization, to deploy a massive number of armed forces in the mainland United States and other areas into these military positions in case of a so-called emergency and make them embark upon operational actions.

South Korea is becoming a major object of the U.S. (?vicinal) strategy, forward deployment strategy, against the socialist countries. The United States is planning to trigger a new Korean war, through mobilizing, U.S. Armed Forces in the mainland United States, Hawaii, the Pacific, and Japan from the sky and sea into the Korean front, and make them march toward the northern half of the republic.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise constitutes comprehensive operational drills, including a transport exercise, a landing exercise, an aerial, ground, and marine exercise, a river-crossing exercise, and an exercise for disturbing the rear area, for a new Korean war of aggression and a world war.

In accordance with this war exercise plan, a huge number of aggression forces, with which a complete war can be conducted, will be transported to South Korea, and will wage a fanatical war exercise of so-called northward march in combination with the armed forces there under the codename of "Team Spirit-86" this year, too.

In a word, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists' [word indistinct] operational drill to provoke a new world war, poses a great threat to world peace and security.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise is a (?racket) of military drill, which the U.S. imperialists, going downhill, perpetrate to extricate themselves from a predicament; is a vicious reactionary attempt to block the growth of progressive forces, including the world's socialist forces, and turn back the wheel of history; and is a recklessly playing with fire of those who advocate for power and try to achieve a wild desire for world supremacy even at the cost of imposing heavy calamities on mankind by brandishing nuclear weapons.

This war exercise is becoming a major factor which, at present, extremely strains the situation in Asia and the world as well as on the Korean peninsula and increases the danger of a new world war. If the flames of war blaze up on the Korean peninsula, the war can become a nuclear war, spread out of the Korean boundary, and turn into a world-wide thermonuclear war. This situation can take place even in the midst of waging the "Team Spirit" exercise. This is more so under the condition in which a large number of nuclear weapons are stockpiled in South Korea and a military exercise is conducted.

Last year, the North-South dialogue, which was resumed after a long lapse of time, was suspended for the time being because of the "Team Spirit-85" exercise. With "Team Spirit-86," the U.S. imperialists caused the North-South dialogue in various fields to be suspended again this year, and laid a new grave obstacle in the way of peace and the peaceful reunification in Korea.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise confirms that the aggressive and plunderous nature of the U.S. imperialists and their nature as war maniacs cannot change.

As they have been further plunged into a predicament while going downhill, the U.S. imperialists have loudly clamored about peace. This is nothing but a crafty double-faced tactic of holding a gun in one hand and waving an olive branch in the other.

U.S. imperialism is the strangler of peace that is intensifying maneuvers for aggression and war and, in particular, nuclear war (?preparation) maneuvers under the cloak of peace. This is clearly confirmed by the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

With the "Team Spirit" exercise ahead, the U.S. imperialists babbled about the military exercise assuming a defensive nature. However, it goes without saying that this is a sophism to hide the sinister nature of being a preliminary war and test nuclear war against the republic and the world's socialist forces and justify the war drill at any cost.

The scheme of the imperialists for a new war, a thermonuclear war, must be checked and frustrated, and peace must be defended. To this end, all people of the world should unite themselves in powerfully waging the anti-imperialist, antiwar, and antinuclear movement to defend peace all over the world and deal a successive blow to the imperialist aggressors so that they cannot indiscriminately run wild.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is closely linked to that of the world. If the danger of a nuclear war increases on the Korean peninsula, world peace and security will be greatly threatened.

The United States must stop the act of aggravating tension, of blocking dialogue between the North and South, and of laying obstacles in the way of Korean reunification. To this end, it should not conduct such a dangerous and adventurous military act as the "Team Spirit" war exercise.

Tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea should be held to settle the urgent question which has emerged in peacefully realizing Korean reunification.

Only when the Korean Armistice Agreement is replaced by a peace agreement by realizing tripartite talks in which the United States, the de facto signatory of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the ringleader who grasps the prerogative of military command in South Korea and aggravates the situation, participates, and a declaration of nonaggression is adopted between the North and South can conditions and circumstances, in which the strained situation on the Korean peninsula is eased and our fatherland is peacefully reunified, be provided.

The United States must stop maneuvers to augment armed forces in South Korea and to prepare for the provocation of a war and withdraw the U.S. troops and murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea without delay. And, the Korean peninsula must be a nuclear-free and peace zone.

The U.S. imperialists' anticommunist line and policy of strength can never become a way out of their crises. The anticommunist policy running counter to the tenor of history and the policy of strength contradicting the will of the people will only result in further promoting the decline of U.S. imperialism.

ROUNDTABLE TALK ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-86' EXERCISE

SK110059 (clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Roundtable talk among Kim Chol-min, Kim So-yon, Yun Chong-won, and Commentator Kim from the "Feature Program"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min and Kim So-yon] How are you?

[Yun and Commentator Kim] How are you?

[Kim Chol-min] The cold wave of air has stormed again into this land, where the atmosphere of detente was prevailing thanks to the North's 11 January proposal for the two sides to discontinue military exercises to ease tensions and make success in dialogue, thereby extremely straining the situation on the Korean peninsula. In connection with the plan of the U.S. and South Korean authorities to push ahead with the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise while ignoring the proposal of the other side, the atmosphere of dialogue between the North and South has gone, with only the strained situation which contains the danger of a touch-and-go heated war prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

For this reason, the voices of apprehension fearing the recurrence of a fratricidal war are growing louder. In this hour, will you talk about the question of why the "Team Spirit-86" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise cannot but evoke apprehension?

[Commentator Kim] In a word, that is because of the war-oriented purpose of the exercise and its nature of pre-emptive attack. That is why the people worry about the recurrence of another 25 June war. The purpose and nature of the "Team Spirit-86" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise is vividly shown by the scale of armed forces and the composition of branches to take part in the exercise, types of operational equipment and weapons to be mobilized in it, and its contents.

What should be noted is that the exercise is not only a mock war which was planned by simulating the North as the enemy and under the precondition of a war of northward invasion, but is also a test war based on the Pentagon's military strategy of seeking a blitzkrieg -- a pre-emptive surprise attack strategy of winning victory in a war through offensive operations in reliance upon powerful [word indistinct].

Indeed, all weapons, equipment, and branches for a pre-emptive surprise attack are mobilized in this exercise, into which some 200,000 combat forces will be thrown.

[Yun] As far as the contents of the operations are concerned, such drills as landing operations, river-crossing operations, a large-scale aerial attack exercise, a commando exercise, an airlift drill, and emergency air transport operations, which are needed for modern offensive operations, are included in the exercise.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are trying to describe the exercise as that of a defensive nature to counter an emergency, noting that the exercise has been annually conducted. However, this absurd sophism with no conviction cannot help hide the criminal purpose and nature of the exercise.

[Kim So-yon] Their term "in case of an emergency on the Korean peninsula" comes from the fiction of a nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the North. I think that [words indistinct] under the precondition of such a fabricated fiction by simulating a nonexistent phenomenon as existing is viewed as an act of revealing their ulterior motive.

[Yun] Such an act is a trick to hide the genuine purpose and criminal nature of the exercise and deceive public opinion. Also, their term "defense," which they have advertised while talking about "in case of emergency," is the same. History has already proven whether their term "defense" is defense both in name and in reality or an invasion under the pretext of defense.

Since the Gulf of Tonkin incident in 1964, the United States escalated the Vietnam war, which was called a defensive war, and, finally, perpetrated a total invasion against North Vietnam and plunged the whole land of Vietnam into a sea of fire. This fact alone confirms the fictitious nature of their term "defense."

[Commentator Kim] They also describe the "Team Spirit-86" as an exercise for the sake of exercise with the fact that it has been conducted every year. This is not convincing at all and is ridiculous.

There have been, in the history of wars of aggression in the East and West and in the past and at present, many examples of conducting surprise attacks on other countries by turning exercises into real wars while waging such exercises with camouflaged words as an "annual exercise in accordance with normal practice." The Sino-Japanese war late in the 1930's was also such an example.

This is one of the reasons why our people express apprehension to and oppose the "Team Spirit-86" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise which will be waged by simulating the North as the enemy by mobilizing a huge number of military forces and a large amount of equipment.

It can be said that conducting a total attack and perpetrating an armed invasion under the pretext of counterattack because the other side, which is first attacked, defends itself legally is a stereotyped method of U.S. imperialists.

[Kim Chol-min] According to what you have talked about, I think that the "Team Spirit-86" exercise to be waged soon is an exercise to apply and perfect, on the spot, the war strategy toward a northward invasion.

When the nature and purpose of the "Team Spirit-86" exercise are discussed, one of the points which should be noted is that the exercise is not an ordinary war with conventional weapons, but a (?direct war) with the use of nuclear weapons as a precondition.

[Commentator Kim] That is true. That point should be particularly stressed. It has been a well-known fact that the United States is scheming to make the Korean peninsula a test site of nuclear weapons and war. What we should lay particular emphasis on and pay attention to is that the scheme is not confined to a mere plan, but raised as a practical task at present and is being implemented. This war scheme can be seen through alone by the fact that the U.S. Strategic Command, whose basic mission is the command of a nuclear war, major squadrons of the 7th U.S. Fleet which are loaded with nuclear weapons, and U.S. special operational units carrying nuclear bombs, will participate in the exercise.

Through the exercise, the United States is plotting to additionally introduce new offensive nuclear weapons and equipment from the U.S. mainland and Pacific bases and further reinforce their nuclear attack capabilities. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to dare to trigger a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Even though the whole Korean peninsula is reduced to ashes and our nation is ruined by a nuclear war, the United States will not try to give up their right to dominate South Korea.

[Yun] When the antinuclear and antiwar movement for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and against nuclear war gradually grew stronger in this land, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime conducted propaganda that, if a nuclear war broke out on the Korean peninsula, the area south of the truce line would not be damaged. No one will be deceived by such propaganda. Those with even a little knowledge about modern warfare are sufficiently aware of how destructive, murderous, and wide-damaging a nuclear war is. It goes without saying that, if a nuclear war breaks out, the earth on which we live will be reduced to barren land where no human beings and living creatures can exist.

Furthermore, in the case of such small areas the Korean peninsula, damage caused by a nuclear war will affect the whole land, including the North and South. In addition, South Korea, which has been turned into a nuclear base of the United States, will become the first object of a retaliatory nuclear attack.

Describing nuclear calamities as being confined to the area north of the truce line is nothing but a trick to pacify sentiments of the people opposing nuclear war and nipping the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan fighting spirit expanding and growing among the masses. In this context, too, the "Team Spirit-86" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise seeking a nuclear war must be checked.

[Commentator Kim] The exercise also must be checked because it is conducted as part of the practical work of perfecting the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese triangular military alliance. As is known, those concerned with the Japanese Self-Defense Forces participate in this exercise in the form of observation, and bases in Japan are used as launching, relaying, and supplying bases for the exercise. Also, the U.S.-Japanese joint exercise is scheduled at the same time as the "Team Spirit" exercise. These facts show that, even though the exercise is called war games between South Korea and the United States, it is part of the maneuvers to perfect the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese triangular military alliance.

[Yun] That is correct. Through the "Team Spirit-86" exercise, the United States will check, on the spot once again, the strategy of invading the North and scheme to further accelerate preparations for the joint operations of South Korea, the United States, and Japan by inveigling Japan into a war on the Korean peninsula. In word, the "Team Spirit-86" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise is an extremely provocative drill, which further aggravates tensions and increases the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, and another criminal maneuver to block the realization of the cause of independence and reunification -- our long-cherished desire.

This is why our people express anxiety and find it difficult to hold back indignation in connection with the military exercise.

[Kim So-yon] I think that the urgent task assigned to our masses at present is to oppose the U.S. colonial domination over South Korea, check and frustrate maneuvers to augment armed forces and prepare for a nuclear war in South Korea, and remove the daily aggravating strained situation on the Korean peninsula. I am convinced that our masses should look straight at this stern situation prevailing in this land and more steadily wage a nationwide antiforeign forces and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for national sovereignty, peace, and peaceful reunification and the antinuclear and antiwar movement.

COMMENTATOR ADVOCATES KOREAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

SK120210 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
9 Feb 86

[Talk by station commentator Yun Chong-won from the "Our Assertion" program: "Let Us Make the Korean Peninsula a Nuclear-Free Peace Zone"]

[Text] Hello. South Korea, where we are living, is the place where the greatest danger of a nuclear war exists. The black cloud of a nuclear war, which is hovering around the world, hangs heavily over the heads of our people. Preventing the danger of a nuclear war, which constitutes the greatest threat to our masses' life and existence, and making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone is an urgent task for our masses at present.

None among our masses wanted the U.S. nuclear weapons or demanded its nuclear bases. However, without the knowledge of our masses, the United States has already introduced some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and even neutron bombs, which are denounced as the evil weapons of the 20th century, and nuclear backpacks into this land. Moreover, the United States is attempting to introduce even hand-held [hyudaeyong] Stinger missiles. The number of nuclear weapons which have already been deployed in South Korea in accordance with the U.S. nuclear war plan is more than [words indistinct] and the density of the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea is four times greater than that in NATO countries. South Korea has been turned into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East, where more than half the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed throughout Asia are concentrated, and into a nuclear base, where an average of one unit of nuclear weapons per 100 square km is deployed, the highest density in the world. As a result, nuclear mines, nuclear cannons, nuclear bombs, and various other sorts of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, and nuclear bases and nuclear facilities are deployed in various places, including the foremost frontline areas -- Tongduchon, Chunchon, Kumsan, Taegu, and Kwangju. The U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are not defensive weapons aimed at checking anyone. Rather, they are offensive nuclear weapons which have been deployed in order to deal a pre-emptive strike in the the so-called great decisive battle in the 1980's. They are also weapons for actual combat, which have been deployed as a means of carrying out a policy of strength in accordance with a 3-day war plan. The current U.S. rulers do not conceal this. They openly say that South Korea is the most appropriate first-level area where nuclear weapons can be used, and that the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are ones that will be used first. Considering such remarks of theirs alone, it is clear that the United States regards our land and countrymen as sacrificial offerings in its nuclear war strategy, and not protecting South Korea.

On the Korean peninsula there exists the great danger in which the nation may be driven into a nuclear catastrophe on the order of the U.S. warmongers. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, victims of this war will not be the United States and the its people but our Korean peninsula and our South Korean masses.

As you know, today nuclear weapons are not a U.S. monopoly and a catastrophe from nuclear weapons is not restricted to a certain party alone. Nuclear weapons deployed on earth are mutually aimed at the nuclear bases of the opposing side. Therefore, it is certain that nuclear bases that launch nuclear weapons will be hit by retaliatory nuclear bombs. If this is the situation, it is certain that nuclear bases in South Korea, which are used as bases for a U.S. pre-emptive strike, will be the first target of the counter-strike of the opposing side, and that this will result in nuclear damage, the scale of which will be determined by the scale of nuclear weapons deployment. Furthermore, nuclear bases and nuclear [word indistinct] will be, first of all, destroyed. [passage indistinct] Therefore, all facts show that nuclear weapons and nuclear bases that the United States has deployed in South Korea are not an umbrella that protects South Korea but crosses of death which will bring nuclear catastrophe.

If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy, this will be easily expanded into a thermonuclear world war, and thus our nation will be exterminated and the land literally will be turned into a heap of ashes. Now is not a time when we are swayed by feelings of security due to nuclear weapons and when we are indifferent to or hope for a crisis of national destruction. The urgent current situation, in which the masses are facing danger, demands that they protect their own existence from a nuclear calamity, save the nation, and take measures to save their fatherland. Our masses must rise up in a pan-national struggle to remove the U.S. nuclear weapons and its aggressive forces from South Korea and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone. When others are demanding nuclear-free zones in the Indian Ocean, in northern Europe, and on the Balkan peninsula in order to protect themselves, how can our masses, who are sitting on a nuclear powder magazine, while shouldering more than 5 tons of explosives per person, look on with folded arms? We must rise up in an antinuclear, antiwar struggle to protect ourselves and the nation, remove the U.S. nuclear weapons and their aggressive forces from this land, and to eliminate its nuclear bases, and must create a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula completely free from nuclear weapons. All people that value the dignity of mankind and that love the fatherland and nation must resolutely rise up in an antinuclear, antiwar struggle for the survival of the nation and the masses and for the salvation of the countrymen.

As it did last year, our South Korean National Democratic Front, the spokesman for and protector of the interests of the South Korean masses, together with the masses of all walks of life, will wage a continuous struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone by removing the U.S. nuclear weapons and its aggressive forces. Thank you.

'TEAM SPIRIT-86' EXERCISE BEGINS 10 FEB

SK110148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The annual Korea-U.S. joint and combined training exercise "Team Spirit '86" was kicked off yesterday to improve the defensive potential against the evermounting threat from North Korea.

"Team Spirit '86" the 11th in the series since its inception in 1976, will last through late April with the participation of about 200,000 military personnel from the two countries. Approximately 70 percent of the participants will be Koreans. The remaining 30 percent will be American service members, including those who will come from Hawaii, Japan and the mainland United States. The actual field training operations are to be conducted next month. Major events of the exercise will include river-crossing, amphibious landing maneuvers and defensive combat operations.

During the first few weeks, various military weapons, personnel and vehicles will be airlifted or sealifted from the major U.S. military bases in the Pacific, Asia and the continental United States. The field operations will be followed by the redeployment phase. "Team Spirit '86" will be comparable in size but approximately two weeks shorter in duration than previous "Team Spirit" exercises. North Korean military representatives, along with the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission members, were invited to visit the South for first-hand observation of the joint exercise. But North Korea rejected the invitation.

RUMORED KIM CHONG-IL VISIT TO MOSCOW VIEWED

SK110757 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUM in Korean 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Kim Chong-il's Visit to the Soviet Union and the Pro-Soviet Line"]

[Text] Ever since the Soviet Union's military and diplomatic attempt to come closer to North Korea became more salient, Pyongyang's pro-Soviet tendency has been becoming more clear with each passing day.

North Korean-Soviet relations, which were rebuilt in the wake of Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow in May 1984, reached a new phase after a visit to Pyongyang in January 1986 by the Soviet foreign minister. This new phase in North Korea-Soviet relations is viewed as a factor that will have an impact not only on the development in the situation between the two sides, but also on military and political situation in the entire Northeast Asian region.

In the midst of such political collusion between North Korea and the Soviet Union moving toward further consolidation, Kim Chong-il's visit to Moscow and East European countries is being speculated, showing that the development in the situation between North Korea and the Soviet Union is in progress at a far greater speed than most general observers expected.

North Korean-Soviet relations can be said to have reached a point where they can form new military alliance relations, leaving behind the tense and cool relations that have continued between the two countries since the 1970's till the early party of the 1980's.

The military importance of North Korea as the Soviet Union's stepping stone to Northeast Asia has greatly increased thanks to the Soviet Union's policy of moving eastward and this is accepted by the Moscow side as a political consideration that can overcome the inconvenience generated between North Korea and the Soviet Union by North Korea's plan to make Kim Il-song's son succeed his father as the North Korean leader.

The North Korean communists seem to have quickly read such a political calculation on the part of the Moscow side. Since Kim Il-song's Moscow visit, trips to Moscow by the high-ranking North Korean officials have dramatically increased. The North Korean foreign minister went to the Soviet Union more than five times in 1985 alone.

Apparently, through such trips to Moscow, the North Korean communists must be diplomatically scheming to turn the development in the situation in Northeast Asia, and the situation on the Korean peninsula in particular, in their favor as much as possible.

North Korea's act of enlisting assistance from the Soviet Union in fanning the drama of creating tension on the Korean peninsula, staged by North Korea on the pretext of the "Team Spirit" exercise which has continued every year since the middle of the 1970's, can be said to be one of such attempts.

North Korea is at its wit's end in the face of diplomatic offensive launched, and further strengthened, by South Korea as host country to the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games. It may, therefore, try to seek to come closer to the Soviet Union to offset the diplomatic offensive of South Korea.

In this context, the rumor on Kim Chong-il's visit to Moscow under the pretext of attending the Soviet Union's Communist Party congress is another aspect of North Korea's developing pro-Soviet line and the expected North Korea-Soviet collusion is likely to function as a factor to heighten tension on the Korean peninsula. It must be noted that the North Korean communists' strengthening of their pro-Soviet line will eventually become factors that will scuttle the efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to bring a thaw to the situation, including the dialogue. We should sharpen our vigilance against the development of a situation and a crisis which could lead to North Korea's strengthening of such a pro-Soviet line could.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER GROWING DPRK-USSR RELATIONS

SK120115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Kim Chong-il's Moscow Call"]

[Text] The relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union have been rapidly growing closer over the past two years. Seemingly, this move has alienated Pyongyang to some extent from Beijing.

This constitutes a change in the triangular relationship among the Soviets, the Chinese and the North Koreans who have long maintained a balance, though often precarious, in the northern section of East Asia. How that change will affect other parts of this region is a natural concern.

In retrospect, the improvement of relations between Pyongyang and Moscow began with the visit to the Kremlin of Kim Il-song of North Korea in May 1984. The aftermath of the trip has been the growing military ties between the two.

Reportedly, Kim Chong-il, son and designated heir to the aging Kim Il-song, will make his first trip to Moscow to attend the 27th Soviet Communist Party congress scheduled to begin there on Feb. 25. This trip, if realized, could have far-reaching implications.

It would signify the Kremlin's acceptance of the Communist world's first hereditary succession -- a matter that has apparently stood in the way of closer Pyongyang-Moscow political ties. It should be noted at this juncture that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, with his visit to Pyongyang last month, became the first Soviet foreign minister ever to come to North Korea.

In a sense, one may say that this is nothing but the bilateral concern of the two, but our due concern is aroused about the simple fact that the purposes for which Moscow and Pyongyang have been expediting their ties, especially militarily, seem to closely coincide. None doubt the Soviets' intention to increase their military role in East Asia to ensure their larger political goals. Communist North Korea, for its part, remains unchanged in its ultimate goal of communizing the whole Korean peninsula -- a venture it once failed to accomplish even by triggering the Korean War in 1950.

As such, we cannot but be concerned about Pyongyang's ongoing moves which have already brought about a conspicuous reinforcement of its offensive capability with a Soviet supplied arsenal of advanced weapons. The balance of forces on the peninsula, one of the most heavily militarized regions in the world, is an object of serious concern. Regrettably, North Korea now holds the edge. It is, therefore, quite natural to be concerned about the intensification of the Soviets' military collaboration with North Korea.

We must look squarely at the harsh reality that, most probably, is unfolding to the detriment of the stability of the peninsula. The nation needs to be more wary of the relationship evolving between Pyongyang and Moscow, lest it be allowed to undermine our efforts to sustain stability in this part of the world. The Soviets, for their part, need to be aware that an adventuristic undertaking by North Korea would certainly do them more harm than good.

NKDP, CPD LAUNCH SIGNATURE REVISION CAMPAIGN

SK120844 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] and the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] held ceremonies on 12 February to mark the first anniversary of the 12 February general elections at the NKDP's central headquarters and the CPD office, respectively, and then launched a campaign to collect 10 million signatures for a revision of the Constitution.

When NKDP President Yi Min-u and party standing adviser Kim Yong-sam declared, in a blitzkrieg manner, the start of the campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution midway through the party's ceremony marking the first anniversary of the 12 February general elections, which was held on the morning of 12 February at the party's central office, some 120 persons, including the party's leadership, heads of the party's municipal and provincial branches of the Committee for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision, party lawmakers, and party post-holders, affixed their signatures after the ceremony at the party's central office.

After the CPD held its own ceremony at its office, 97 organization members, including vice chairmen and directors, also signed their names.

In his speech at the ceremony, NKDP president Yi said: During the past year, I and our party have made efforts, with patience, to settle the issue of constitutional revision through dialogue and discussion.

However, the government and ruling party, which have refused to discuss the issue at the National Assembly, tried to deceive the people by proposing a study of the Constitution at the National Assembly after realizing that they can no longer delay the discussion. Now they are saying that even discussion is not possible until after 1988, on the pretext of two international sports events.

President Yi continued: The government and ruling party responded to my proposal for grand negotiations, through which I intended to save the future of the country in accordance with the principles of parliamentary democracy, with unlawful threats. Now, our party and the democratic forces in the country find it impossible to endure any more. Concluding that the task of democratizing this country cannot be realized without paying a price, I now declare the first step of the campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution.

Following this, standing adviser Kim Yong-sam read a statement with regard to the start of the campaign. In the statement, Kim Yong-sam said: I am convinced that the campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution is a declaration of conscience of our era. It is also the essential way to achieve peaceful democratization and a national salvation struggle approaching unification of the country.

He continued: We will continue this campaign by peaceful means in a nonviolent way until the revision of the Constitution is realized.

DISSIDENTS, RELIGIOUS GROUPS UNDER INVESTIGATION

SK120049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] The prosecution authorities are learned to be "secretly" investigating some dissident and religious activist groups on the tipoff that they may have provided financial support for wanted student activist leaders to help hide themselves from the police.

The suspected source for the funding could be either dissident groups engineering signature campaigns for constitutional revision or religious activist groups which help harbor the wanted, according to the prosecution.

The organizations facing the clandestine probe are the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the United Minjuung Movement for Democracy and Unification, headed by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, and a council of clergymen for the realization of justice and peace, it was learned.

A prosecution official said that even clergymen cannot evade arrest for possible indictment if proven to have helped the students sought by police take cover.

At present, a total of 43 students activists are on the search list for their leading roles in campus protests, including the Feb. 4 rally on the campus of Seoul National University. Meanwhile, police decided to offer 200,000 won in reward for reporting any student being sought by police.

NKDP TO PUSH SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN 'AT ANY COST'

SK120031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP, NDP] yesterday made it clear that it will go ahead with the projected signature gathering campaign for constitutional revision "at any cost."

NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tuk said that his party will carry out the drive for collecting signatures from 10 million people in support of amendment of the basic law "until all 600,000 NDP members are arrested and thrown into jail." "We will offer ourselves as sacrifices for the campaign, which is inevitable for the achievement of democracy," Hong said.

On Monday, the prosecution declared that it will arrest promoters of the signature campaign as well as those who take part in or render support for it, under such statutes as the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, the Road Traffic Law, the Criminal Code, and the Law Governing Misdemeanors.

Hong declared that his party will never accept the "irrationality" of the government interpreting the law in its own interest.

"The government's attempt, through self-seeking interpretation and enforcement of the law, to block all activities concerning the signature-collecting drive is an act of relegating this nation from the status of one governed by law to that of a police state," he stated. He maintained that the people's will for the democratic revision of the supreme law, which was proven in the Feb. 12 general elections last year, reflected a national consensus which cannot be denied under any pretext.

"So long as it is impossible to revise the Constitution in the National Assembly, due to the attempt to prolong the grip on power by one party, the moves to directly confirm the people's will are the exercise of a basic rights," the spokesman said.

SCHOOLS ACT AGAINST STUDENT SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK120038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Major universities in Seoul yesterday took steps to prevent student activists from starting campaigns designed to collect signatures for constitutional revision. Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Ewha Woman's and Songgyungwan universities started to restrict entry into their campuses by visitors. They put out signboards at their gates announcing the restrictive measures. The schools took the actions as student activists were expected to organize a campaign to collect signatures.

Seoul National University [SNU] has been controlling the entry, especially denying the entry by students from other schools who may discuss the signature-collection plan with SNU students. The state-run school also strengthened guidance activities for students lodging at homes around the school. At a faculty meeting held Monday afternoon, the school decided to offer ideology education at the orientation classes for the new freshmen slated for three days beginning next Monday. The school decision was made as student activists are expected to try to indoctrinate the newcomers during the period, school officials said.

In connection with students' attempts to launch sign-in drive, Yonsei University also intensified checks at school gates in order to restrict entry of visitors and students from other schools. Students were allowed to enter school only after school officials check their identities at school gates.

Letters asking for cooperation in guiding students were mailed to parents.

Korea University, Sogang, Songgyungwan and Ewha Woman's universities also took similar steps in order to preempt students' on-campus signature-gathering campaigns. At those schools, school officials are conducting regular patrols around campus facilities.

ROK PROSECUTION SAYS NKDP SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN ILLEGAL

SK120043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Law-enforcement officers will block the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDKP) from launching a nationwide campaign to collect popular signatures for constitutional revision, a senior prosecutor said yesterday.

The prosecutor at the Supreme Prosecutor's Office said a signature-collection drive the NKDP plans to kick off Feb. 20 will be illegal because lawmakers can only move to revise the basic law within the National Assembly. Under the Constitution, either the President or a majority of the total Assembly members can introduce a motion to amend the basic law.

The prosecution and police, in this regard, will check the NKDP from setting up signboards for a signature-collection campaign in the party headquarters and regional chapters, the prosecutor said.

He said that members of the NKDP's Central Standing Committee will be investigated if they formally begin the signature-collection drive on Feb. 20 as scheduled. "Any NKDP members involved, including lawmakers, will be probed and punished," he warned. College students will also be punished if they gather signatures for amendments to the Constitution even within their own campuses, he said.

Another prosecutor said that the NKDP had already been warned against its signature-collection drive as it will violate relevant laws.

On Monday, [10 February], the Supreme Prosecutor's Office delivered to the prosecution and police across the nation a set of guidelines dealing with those who join the signature-gathering campaign or propagate it.

Violators may be sentenced up to seven years in jail under seven laws, including the Road Traffic Law.

Police Arrest 14 Pastors

SK120057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Police yesterday put under house arrest 14 pastors who are allegedly leading an intra-Christian move supporting the opposition political camp-initiated signature-collecting campaign for the revision of the Constitution. They included the Revs. Pak Hyong-kyu, Kim Oong-wan, and Kim Sang-kun.

They were to attend a rally aimed at launching a Christian "headquarters" to push ahead with the signature-collecting campaign.

COMMITTEE OFFICIAL DEMANDS END OF 'TEAM SPIRIT'

OW101259 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Feb (MONTSAME) -- Removing tension on the Korean peninsula and ensuring stability in the region is of very great importance for the cause of peace and security not only in the Far East but also on the entire Asian Continent. This was said to MONTSAME correspondent by N. Ishjamts, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the MPR Academy of Sciences. He spoke on behalf of the country's public organization he represents.

N. Ishjamts expressed a resolute protest against the U.S. administration's plans to turn South Korea into a nuclear and neutron bridgehead for conducting aggression against socialist states and noted that such criminal actions present a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. He also emphasized that the annual large-scale "Team Spirit" military exercises being conducted in the southern part of the Korean peninsula create a serious obstacle to stabilizing the situation in the region.

The well-known Mongolian public leader and scientist, on behalf of the people of the country, warmly welcomed the new DPRK initiative on unilaterally stopping major military maneuvers from 1 February this year. He pointed out that the DPRK government's step is aimed at creating peaceful, favorable conditions for a dialogue between the two parts of Korea.

On behalf of the Mongolian people, N. Ishjamts demanded that the U.S. Administration and the South Korean authorities stop their provocative actions against the DPRK.

MONTSAME ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW WITH L'HUMANITE

OW091300 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1728 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 8 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes:

The Mongolian mass media familiarizes the country's public with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev's replies to the questions by the French paper L'HUMANITE. The full text of the interview has been broadcast by national radio.

In this country the Soviet leader's replies are viewed as a wholesome document elucidating the Soviet Union's home and foreign policies in their close interrelationship and dialectical unity. Mikhail Gorbachev vividly conveyed the essence of the current process of a qualitative re-building of the Soviet society which is in the vanguard of human progress. There is no doubt that such an authoritative source of informations as M. Gorbachev's interview in L'HUMANITE will help people in France as well as other Western countries, get the right idea of the creative endeavors and noble ideals of the Soviet society. Mikhail Gorbachev's replies with all their content and sincerity serve the cause of promoting understanding among nations, and orientating the opinion of those people in the West who are harmfully influenced by the every-day ideological hostilities vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Gorbachev paid especial attention to the pressing problems of world politics. In the first place he gave clear-cut formulations of the two concepts of security--the Soviet and the American.

Reaffirming his world-wide known statement of 15 January 1986, the Soviet leader pointed out that "The Soviet one is the concept of ensuring equal security for all by way of reducing armaments and achieving disarmament up to total elimination of all types of mass annihilation weapons...". in his interview, he once again laid bare the suicidal risk which underlies the American concept of ensuring security by technical means, by some "superweapon."

In this connection it is logical to make a point that the life-asserting Soviet concept of peace is winning the minds and hearts of millions upon millions of people across the world. And on the contrary, the American programme of "star wars" has from the very start, aroused deep apprehensions and an increasingly sharp condemnation on the part of all nations. The tragedy of the "Challenger" is a warning lesson which people in the United States itself are becoming fully aware of. Mikhail Gorbachev once again reminds how dangerous would be the arms race in outer space.

M.S. Gorbachev's words to the effect that "politics should be built on a realistic basis with regard for the balance of forces in the international arena, needs of the day, the interests of own people, other peoples and universal peace" could become the motto for all sober-minded politicians and honest people the world over, the commentary says.

BATMONH GREETES CASTRO ON RECENT REELECTION

OW101400 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1548 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Feb (MONTSAME) -- Below is text of Comrade J. Batmonh's message of greetings sent to Fidel Castro Ruz:

To the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz

Havana

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, all Mongolian people and on my own behalf, I warmly and sincerely congratulate you on your reelection to the high and responsible post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

The communists and the working people of our country very attentively followed the proceedings of the third congress of the Cuban Communist Party which was an important event in the life of the Cuban people and which has made a great contribution to the consolidation of the positions of world socialism and international communist, workers, and national liberation movements. We firmly believe that the fraternal friendship and cooperation of our parties and peoples, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, good health and new successes in your untiring activity for the benefit of the fraternal Cuban people, in the struggle for peace and international security.

[Signed] J. Batmonh

General secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

Ulaanbaatar City, 8 February 1986

BATMONH GREETAS ASIAN BUDDHISTS MEETING IN LAOS

OW120431 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 11 (MONTSAME) -- Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Jambyn Batmonh has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the 7th ABCP [Asian Buddhist Conference For Peace] General Conference. The highest forum of this Ulaanbaatar-based international organisation opened on February 12 in Vientiane, Laos.

The Mongolian president's message says:

"On behalf of the government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the entire Mongolian people and I personally convey heartfelt greetings to the participants in the 7th General Conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace. It is gratifying to note that your conference is taking place at the start of the International Year of Peace declared by the United Nations organisation.

The MPR Government duly assesses the ABCP's active contribution to the universal struggle for strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the world over. In this time of ours when the threat of nuclear catastrophe endangers the existence of human civilization, there is no task more pressing and important than that of pooling together the efforts and ensuring the unity of action of all progressive forces in the world regardless of social, ideological, religious and other differences, in the struggle against war, for detente, for promoting the atmosphere of trust and cooperation among states and nations.

We believe that the latest constructive proposals and initiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at achieving namely these vitally important goals, in the first place the Soviet Union's comprehensive programme of a stage-by-stage reduction and elimination of nuclear and other types of mass annihilation weapons, serve as a realistic basis for bringing about lasting peace on earth.

The growing military presence and interference of imperialist reactionary forces, the persisting dangerous seats of tension in Asia pose a constant threat to the sovereignty and independence of states in the region and create obstacles on their way towards progress and development. In these conditions the role and responsibility of peace-loving states and peoples, international organisations and anti-war movements including the ABCP, ever more increases in the promotion of positive changes in international relations, in the just struggle for preserving peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The Government of the MPR expresses the confidence that the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace which unites in its ranks active representatives of peace-loving buddhists shall make further efforts in order to fulfill with honour its responsible mission and shall achieve fresh successes in the lofty cause for the sake of a peaceful and tranquil future of these and succeeding generations.

I wish great success in the work of the 7th General Conference of the ABCP.

[Signed] Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural

J. Batmonh.

VOPB CARRIES PRESS RELEASE ON 3RD BCP CONGRESS

BK071439 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1230 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Press release of the Third National Congress of the Burma Communist Party -- dated 2 October 1985]

[Text] The Third National Congress of the Burma Communist Party [BCP] was held for 24 days in a grand manner from 9 September to 2 October in a liberated area in Burma. The congress, held in accordance with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought instructions and concrete conditions of Burma, was united and successful. Presiding over the congress was the panel of chairmen of congress which included the original Central Committee led by Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin and delegates from various units.

This congress, held 46 years after the party's founding and on the 37th year of the armed revolution it has been waging, approved the following:

1. The Central Committee political report;
2. The Central Committee financial report; and
3. Elected the new Central Committee.

The historic Third Congress, which was held in a united and democratic manner, laid down ideological, political, military, organizational, and methodology work to prepare the whole party, army, and people to seize power by waging the protracted armed revolution and to overcome various kinds of difficulties through self-reliance.

Over 170 congressional delegates from guerrilla areas, frontline troops, and liberated areas unanimously decided and agreed that the tactical line of the present phase of the revolution was to concentrate on armed struggle and to integrate it with all other forms of struggle.

Comrade Ba Thein Tin, who served as chairman of the panel of chairmen for holding the congress, submitted the Central Committee's political report. The report was enthusiastically discussed and wholeheartedly endorsed by the delegates.

The BCP's policy on international affairs was clearly stated in the political report. It said we must strive jointly and unitedly with the world's proletariat, oppressed masses, and oppressed nationals for the preservation and defense of the world peace. We must resolutely oppose imperialism and hegemonism.

On Burma's situation, it stated that although Burma became politically independent on 4 January 1948, the country became a semicolonized and semifeudal society which relied economically on assorted imperialists. Hence, the nature of Burma's revolution took the form of a people's democratic revolution that was anti-imperialist, antifeudal-landlordism, and antibureaucratic capitalism in nature. It stated that this revolution was led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance with participation of other revolutionary classes. The main target of this revolution was the military government of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] -- the representative of imperialism, feudal-landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism. The congress also decided that the agrarian revolution was the backbone of the revolution.

The congress prescribed that the basic policy of the BCP on national minorities was based on genuine equality and solidarity.

The congress laid down the tactical line that called for armed struggle as the main form of struggle to be integrated with other forms of struggles. It stated that presently, the armed struggle constitutes the main form of struggle while the armed forces constitute the principal organization. Furthermore, the congress unanimously decided to concentrate on the military aspect.

The congress also urged the continued firm flying of the combat banners of internal peace, democracy, and national solidarity while steadfastly waging the armed struggle. The congress also disclosed the minimum demands to organize under the struggle various classes and people from all strata of life who opposed the military government in areas that had not been liberated. The congress instructed the need to build up and strengthen an extensive revolutionary united front to fight and dismantle the BSPP military government which has been practising reactionary single-party dictatorship and waging the reactionary civil war in Burma.

On the party organization, the congress prescribed the necessity of exerting full efforts to build a stronger communist party that could give more effective leadership to the protracted armed revolution and command more influence among national indigenous people for the success of the revolution. This is the key to the issue of party organization.

The nine future programs of the party were approved at the congress.

The party financial report of the Central Committee was unanimously endorsed after it was discussed by the delegates.

The final program in the congress agenda was the election of a new Central Committee. After a thorough discussion, the delegates voted by secret ballot for 29 comrade members of the Central Committee. They are as follow in alphabetical order: Comrade Kyaw Zaw; Comrade Kyaw Mya; Comrade Kyaw Myint; Comrade Kyin Maung; Comrade (kyauk mi Lai); Comrade Khin Maung Gyi; Comrade Saw Ba Moe; Comrade Saw Han; Comrade (San Tu); Comrade Soe Hein; Comrade Soe Lwin; Comrade Sai Aung Win; Comrade Zaw Mai; Comrade Tin Yee; Comrade Tint Hlaing; Comrade Po Tint; Comrade Tun Lwin; Comrade (Po Ngwe Sai); Comrade (Bran Ba Di); Comrade Pe Tint; Comrade Pe Thaung; Comrade Ba Thein Tin; Comrade (Myint Min); Comrade Mya Thaung; Comrade Myo Myint; Comrade Ye Tun; Comrade (Ni Tu Wu); Comrade Aye Hla; Comrade Aye Ngwe.

In the course of the protracted armed revolution, the BCP has persevered to struggle with its unparalleled sacrifice, losses, uncomparable valor and zeal, and self-reliance despite hardships. Although the path of struggle of the party is strewn with obstacles, difficulties and twists and turns, our future is bright and glorious.

The combination of the programs, policy, and responsibilities laid down by the congress and the party members' solidarity, enthusiasm, diligence and struggle will no doubt form an enormous material force of the revolution. Let us wage the people's democratic revolution successfully by upholding the spirit laid down by the congress and by marching bravely on the path laid down by the congress!

Long live the Burma Communist Party!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought!

The people's democratic revolution in Burma will certainly succeed!

Workers of all countries, unite! People of the world, unite!

[Signed] The Central Committee, the Burma Communist Party.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

BK040930 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0615 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 4 February -- On the occasion of the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent a message of warm congratulations to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. Among other things the message says:

We are happy with the resounding successes scored by the Cuba Communist Party in every field of national construction and defense and in the struggle against U.S. imperialist threats. This heroism and these great exploits have transformed Cuba into a vanguard country in the struggle against U.S. imperialists in Latin America. It is also a solid bastion for countries in the region which want to liberate themselves from the colonialist and imperialist yoke in order to build socialism. We highly appreciate and firmly support the tireless proletarian internationalist spirit of Cuban Communists who have made efforts to improve the situation in Latin America and have tried to transform this continent into a region of peace, independence, democracy, and social progress. The eager struggle that Cuban Communists continue to wage against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid has further heightened the prestige of the Republic of Cuba in the international arena and in the Nonaligned Movement.

We take this solemn occasion to convey to Cuban Communists, the Cuban Government, and the heroic Cuban people our sincere thanks for their firm support for the Cambodian people in the struggle against imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionaries, inside as well as outside of the region, for the defense and construction of an independent Cambodian state which is peaceful, sovereign, and progressing toward socialism. We wish you new and greater successes in defending and building a socialist Cuban Republic as an active contribution to defending peace in this region and the world. May the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples further develop and be consolidated, concludes the message.

VOK CARRIES CGDK STATEMENT ON INDOCHINA SUMMIT

BK110704 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Text" of statement by the CGDK dated 8 February, read by announcer Li Bundara]

[Text] 1. The CGDK closely follows various Vietnamese statements via the so-called conferences of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to see whether there is any visible sign that the Vietnamese leaders sincerely want to reach a broad, correct, and lasting solution to the Cambodian problem.

2. The CGDK once again states that the cause of the Cambodian problem comes from the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam's military forces. True and lasting peace can return to Cambodia only when all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Cambodia and when the Cambodian people's right to decide their own destiny without any outside interference is restored.
3. The CGDK has been greatly encouraged by the growing support of the international community displayed in the efforts to resolve the Cambodian problem at the 40th UN General Assembly.
4. The CGDK appeals to all Cambodian citizens living everywhere in the world to join with these Cambodians who are fighting to free Cambodia from the clutch of the Vietnamese aggressors by all means possible. The CGDK also appeals to the international community to further increase support and assistance to the Cambodian people in their political as well as military struggle to liberate their fatherland from foreign occupation.
5. The CGDK has reviewed the military situation on the battlefield and notes with satisfaction that in the past year many successful operations were conducted deep inside Cambodia by CGDK forces. This stems from many factors, especially from the high morale and the cooperation among the forces of the CGDK that are enjoying growing support of the people in the interior of the country, including some groups of patriots within the Heng Samrin regime, at a time when the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers, especially the young ones, is declining. The CGDK once again affirms its resolution to continue its patriotic struggle until Hanoi agrees to talks for a broad political settlement of the Cambodian problem.
6. The CGDK has studied the Vientiane communique of 24 January from the so-called foreign ministers conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In fact, it all comes down to this: While unable to force other people to recognize the current situation in Cambodia as it wishes, Vietnam is trying to achieve through diplomatic means what it has failed to get through military force.
7. The Vientiane communique declared that Cambodia's internal affairs should be settled by the Cambodians themselves without any foreign interference. The CGDK agrees with this idea which is an important feature of a lasting political solution. External interference should not be tolerated in the process toward realizing national reconciliation among the Cambodians, for the Cambodians alone can determine their own destiny. Therefore, Vietnam's condition that the regime it has installed in Phnom Penh be in control of such a process is unacceptable.
8. The CGDK holds that Vietnamese troops should be withdrawn from Cambodia in compliance with the UN resolution in order to allow for the realization of a national reconciliation among the Cambodians, which would eventually lead to free elections without foreign interference. This is an important point in any lasting solution.
9. The CGDK reaffirms that it is ready to hold negotiations, either direct or indirect with Vietnam in order to discuss the foundations for a broad and lasting solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. The solution would include: a) withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia; b) setting up of a UN Control Commission; c) national reconciliation; and d) elections under UN supervision and the exercise of self-determination.
10. The CGDK once again appeals to Vietnam to respond positively to all these proposals in order to end the conflict in Cambodia to allow people in the two countries to start a new and peaceful life with the common objective of rebuilding the two countries.

When the Cambodian people recapture their freedom, integrity, and national independence, the national reconciliation government of Cambodia will be ready to sign with the SRV a treaty of peace, nonaggression, friendship, and cooperation. The peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam have suffered incessantly from wars and losses. These peoples play an important role in bringing about peace and happiness in all of Southeast Asia.

Cambodia, 8 February 1986

VONADK: USSR SHIPS 180 TRUCKS TO KOMPONG SOM

BK120158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Soviet ships brought 180 military trucks and arms to Kompong Som port on 28 January for the Vietnamese aggressors who are occupying Cambodia.

VOK: 500 CAMBODIAN STUDENTS TO TRAIN IN SRV

BK091308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] A VOK correspondent in Kompong Cham Province reports that Vietnamese authorities have sent 500 Cambodian school children to Vietnam for military training. This correspondent says that on 2 February, Vietnamese military experts in unit 7702 ordered the Kompong Cham governor to select and force 500 male schoolchildren in the province to go to Vietnam for 6 months of military training. This draft of schoolchildren for military training is for the purpose of sending Cambodians to die on Vietnamese soldiers' behalf.

VONADK APPEALS TO DRAFTEES TO FLEE HOME

BK100143 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Undated "appeal" to Cambodian Inhabitants Drafted and Sent to Work in Areas Along Western Border by Vietnamese Enemies]

[Text] Cambodian compatriots who have been drafted and sent to work in areas along western border by the Vietnamese enemies:

You must have heard the report on 11 January by our Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea that on 4 January the Vietnamese enemies fired at our people and burned down 162 houses in the area between Kompong Chhnang Town and Phsa Kraom in Kompong Chhnang Province during which many people were killed or wounded. Therefore, we would like to call on the compatriots who have been recruited by the Vietnamese enemies from villages and districts in this province to serve their war of aggression on the western border battlefield to quickly flee home in order to save your parents, wives, children, and relatives who are victims of this Vietnamese crime. Otherwise, the Vietnamese enemies will certainly kill more of them and burn down all their houses. Your parents, wives, children, and relatives at home are awaiting your help.

We would like also to call on our compatriots who have been recruited from other areas to quickly flee home in order to protect your parents, wives, children, and relatives. You should follow the example set by 500 people recruited and set to work on Anlung Reap battlefield who, together with the fraternal Cambodian soldiers from the 2d Division, turned against the Vietnamese enemies and fled home.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT ON THAI 'ALLEGATIONS'

BK111310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Feb 86

[11 February aide-memoire of Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry to Thailand]

[Text] At 1500 on 11 February 1986, Lan Pathammavong, director of the third department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, summoned Chaia Chindawong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, to the Foreign Affairs Ministry and handed over to him an aide-memoire of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry denying the slanderous fabrication of the Thai side charging that Lao soldiers have attacked Thai people.

The charge clearly shows that it is the Thai side itself that maintains no good intentions of improving the relations between the two countries. The details of the aide-memoire are as follows:

Regarding the allegations of the Thai side charging the Lao soldiers with attacking the Thai people in Thai territory, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry would like to give a clarification as follows:

1. The Lao side has never launched any attack aga'nst Thailand and has never sent even a single soldier into Thai territory. It is the Thai side or the Thai reactionaries that have always created disturbances among the Lao people by mobilizing terrorists to repeatedly attack Laos. In addition, Thai warplanes have arrogantly violated Lao airspace. For example, Thai warplanes have flown in violation of Lao airspace over the Pak Kading bridge. Armed Thai Mekong operation unit boats have also violated Lao waters adjacent to the Lao bank, thus threatening the Lao people residing along the Mekong River. However, the Lao side has practiced its utmost restraint.
2. Nevertheless, adhering to the joint Lao-Thai statements of 1979 with a view to maintaining the good-neighborly relations, the Lao Government has proposed that talks at the government level or at a high level be held between the two sides -- Laos and Thailand -- in order to resolve together the problem in the relations between the two countries.
3. Instead of accepting the proposal of the Lao side, the Thai side has even cooked up a fabrication accusing Laos of launching an attack against Thailand. This clearly shows that it is the Thai side itself that maintains no good intentions to improve the relations between the two countries. The Thai people themselves also want to see the relations between the two countries improved. This can be seen in the joint private-government meeting which was held in Khon Kaen Province recently.
4. The Thai side has created the incident with the intention of turning the attention of the Thai people to the Thai-Lao border situation with the hope of making the Thai people forget various difficulties and problems in Thailand.
5. Lao aircraft never fly in violation of Thai airspace. Regarding this General Athit Kamlang-ek, Armed Forces supreme commander and Army commander of Thailand, once expressed the view that looking from a far distance, one may understand that Lao aircraft violate Thai airspace, and that that understanding may be wrong.
6. The LPDR Government, therefore, solemnly denies the afore said allegations of the Thai side, allegations that bring nothing good to the Thai people. Such allegations will not lead to an improvement of the situation between the two countries at all.
7. The Lao side has never wanted to threaten Thailand. It has also not wanted the Thai reactionaries or other reactionaries to threaten Laos.

PASASON SCORES THAI ACTS TO AGGRAVATE TENSION

BK061012 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, February 6 (KPL) -- The Lao leading newspaper PASASON, in a commentary today, points out that the Bangkok reactionary circles' active efforts to aggravate tension in the region will only worsen the present Thai national socio-economic disaster.

The Thai reactionary gangs within the Bangkok administration recently disseminated their groundless allegations about Lao attack and violations against Thai territory. These ignoble allegations are a well premeditated act by Bangkok reactionaries aimed at inserting [as received] them in coordination with the launching of Chinese dark schemes against Vietnam, the paper says. It further stressed that these allegations were implemented to justify the planned Bangkok-Washington "Cobra Gold-86" military maneuver, and especially to divert the Thai public attention from the national socio-economic stagnation arising from the hysterical Bangkok participation in the U.S. military venture and in the Chinese hegemonistic and expansionistic policy with regard to the Thai neighbouring countries.

The Lao PDR always expresses its readiness for dialogue at the government level aiming at normalizing Lao-Thai relations. In this respect, the concrete and appropriate measures spelled out in the communique of the 12th conference of the three Indo-chinese countries foreign ministers in Vientiane were a firm proof of the unchangeable stance of the Lao PDR and, in general, of the three Indochinese countries for the restoration of relations and mutual cooperation with ASEAN countries, especially with Thailand.

By such groundless pretexts, the Bangkok reactionary circles could never solve the present heap of socio-economic crises in Thailand. On the contrary, the Thai national economy would further collapse downwards into a more disastrous state since a huge budget is allocated for the Bangkok reactionaries' military ambition, the paper concludes.

TRADE UNION PLENUM SUPPORTS GORBACHEV STATEMENT

BK101030 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, February 10 (OANA-KPL) -- The 7th plenum of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions CC (1st congress), on February 8, was closed. During the six day session attended by the trade unions representatives from all parts of the country, the conferees studied and adopted documents in connection with the trade unionists' activities in the past year. The plenum also unanimously adopted the future orientations. It was of unanimous view in its total support to the statement of M. Gorbachev issued on January 15, 1986 with regards to the Soviet Union detailed programme to step-by-step reduce and do away with nuclear armament, before the year 2000. The plenum hailed the Soviet Union's three months extension of its unilateral moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons -- a manifestation of its good will to meet the aspirations for peace and security of mankind.

Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Politburo of the LPRP CC who was present at the closing ceremony, addressed the participants in which he pointed out the overall duties of the Lao trade unionists in view to score achievements to salute the forthcoming LPRP 4th congress. Also present at the closing ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and representatives of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union CC and the Law Women's Union.

TROOPS TO CROSS BORDER IN 'HOT PURSUIT' OF CPM

BK120125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Betong, Yala -- Thai and Malaysian troops after capturing major strongholds of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) on the common frontier here can cross the border in hot pursuits of guerrillas into each other's soil during a coordinated military offensive which was launched Sunday, the commanders of the two forces agreed yesterday.

Emerging from a meeting here with the Malaysian Second Division commander, Fifth Division Commander Maj Gen Kittti Rattanachaya told reporters that the artillery gunners of each force can also shell the insurgents when they fled across the border. "We arrived at the agreement because the border is ill defined in certain terrains," he said. He added that the Thai forces had located the third target area, about 20 kms southeast of Betong. The headquarters of the third company of the 21st regiment of the CPM is situated in the area, he said.

He said that two Thai troopers had been wounded since the start of the operation. Thai troops have overrun some outlying outposts in the first and second target areas 12 kms and 20 kms north of this border town respectively. As the Thai troops were closing in on the major strongholds, Malaysia had deployed about 800-1,000 troopers along the border to outflank the guerrillas, he said.

In Bangkok, 4th Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong said that if and when the Thai and Malaysian sides can locate a target in a terrain suitable for a combined operation, both sides would combine their troops to attack such a target. In such a combined operation, the troops from one country can cross the border into the territory of the other country on the condition that their commanders must notify the other of the operation, he said.

He said that the Thai-Malaysian task force had searched such a target for quite a while but so far found none of this nature. He said that about 60 CPM guerrillas were based in the first target area while about 120 others were active in the second target area covered by the current military campaign, codenamed Taksin 8601. The guerrillas belong to the Zone two CPM force which commands about 1,500-1,600 armed insurgents, he said.

Captured Guerrilla Camp

BK120729 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Betong -- Thai troops yesterday captured a communist guerrilla camp capable of accommodating 50 people during a joint suppression operation by Thai and Malaysian forces along the common border of the two countries. An informed source said that Lt-Col Aphidet Nutamphan led his "Nutamphan" task force to capture the camp with no resistance when all the guerrillas had fled before the troops arrived.

The camp, located in Ban Muang, about 14 kilometres north of there, comprises eight huts, a fish pool, a vegetable plantation and a small plant used to make booby traps and mines.

The source said that since the joint operation was launched on February 2, the Thai troops clashed only once with the guerrillas and suffered two wounded.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TALKS IN SRV

BK080119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Vietnam no longer insists that the Khmer Rouge leadership must be "eliminated" before negotiations with ASEAN nations to resolve the Kampuchean conflict can start, Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz said yesterday. Asked whether he felt the Vietnamese leaders were sincere when they said so, Gratz replied; "If I meet with responsible statesmen, we have to start from the understanding that they mean what they say. Otherwise such a meeting will be senseless."

Gratz, also president of the United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) gave an interview to reporters during a stop-over here on his way back from Hanoi.

Vietnam has always cited as one of their conditions for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the elimination of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge as a political and military force. Pol Pot was responsible for the genocide in Kampuchea during 1975-1978. He said the Vietnamese might still want the removal of the Pol Pot clique in their agreement on a final solution "but in [as published] impression (that) it is not a condition which has to be fulfilled before they enter the talks."

The minister also said he found out during his talks with Vietnamese leaders, including Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, that Vietnam has come to understand more the importance of a negotiated settlement of the seven-year-old regional conflict. However, he said he did not see a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict in the near future since the matter is too complicated. Gratz said he did not discuss any new formula for talks to settle the conflict with Vietnamese leaders.

Describing his visit as "fact-finding," he said Vietnamese leaders told him that they wanted friendly relations with the nations in this region including Thailand.

Gratz said he would report his findings from his 18-day 5-nation tour to the New York-based ad hoc committee of the ICK whose members are Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Japan, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Nepal, Belgium, Peru and Thailand. The ad hoc committee is expected to meet again in the middle of this year in New York.

Before visiting Vietnam, Gratz had met with leaders in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia. He left Bangkok for Vienna yesterday.

Vietnam did not recognize the ICK and denounced its declaration after its first meeting in 1981. Gratz was invited to Hanoi as the foreign minister of Austria.

Meanwhile, the Vietnam News Agency (VNA) quoted Gratz as telling a press conference in Vietnam that Austria "will do all it can to contribute to a peaceful dialogue in Southeast Asia." VNA said Gratz also said he discussed with Thach "in detail all aspects and possibilities of a peaceful solution to the problems in the region."

Gratz took over the position of the president of the ICK on January 1 from Willibald Pahr who is now the secretary general of the World Tourism Organization of the UN in Madrid.

NAVY OFFICER VIEWS USSR MILITARY AID TO LAOS

BK110121 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Nong Khai -- The Soviet Union has proposed to provide 46 patrol boats to Vientiane to beef up its fleet along the Mekong River which serves as natural border with Thailand, a senior navy official said over the weekend. Capt Bamrung Khaorat, commander of the navy's Mekong River patrol force based in Nakhon Phanom, told reporters here that the Laotians are also revamping its air bases to accommodate a boost in its air strength.

The Soviet Union reportedly supplied Laos with a number of MiG fighters recently. Capt Bamrung said that 27 Soviet-made MiG21s are now based at the major air base of Wattai situated in the Laotian capital of Vientiane.

He said the Laotians were also developing two other air bases, one in Pon Sawane of Xieng Khouang Province and another in Suvannakhet Province, to accommodate the MiG21 jet fighters and prepare for the training of Laotian pilots. According to military sources, the training of Laotian pilots at Wattai Air Force Base, located close to Mekong riverbank in Vientiane opposite the Thai northeastern province of Nong Khai, has caused several unintentional violations of Thai air space by the Laotian MiG21 fighters. The latest violation took place in November last year, the sources said.

According to Bamrung, a number of Surface to Air (SAM) 3 missiles have been installed at Wattai Air Force Base to counter any air-attack.

Bamrung said that besides the jet fighters, the Soviet [Union] also proposed to provide 40 PDR patrol boats to the Laotian Armed Forces. A military source said about eight Soviet-made PDR patrol boats are currently based at Tankhet Town on the Laotian side of Mekong River opposite Nakhon Phanom Province of Thailand.

Bamrung said the Laotians are also developing strategic routes from the Laotian border with Vietnam into the Laotian interior to facilitate transportation of logistic supply from Vietnam into Laos.

TALKS HELD WITH JAPAN ON USSR ASIAN PRESENCE

BK110113 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand and Japan yesterday agreed that it is important to continue dialogue with the Soviet Union despite suspicious Russian motives towards the region. Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin said the agreement was reached during his talks with visiting Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai yesterday morning. Yanai also told Asa that the Soviet military build-up in Vietnam threatens the stability and security in the region and Japan as well. Asa quoted Yanai as saying the Soviet Union has displayed an "ambiguous intention" towards this region by beefing up its military presence at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang bases.

Yanai, who arrived here on Sunday, is on a three-day official visit to Bangkok as part of the annual consultations between senior officials of the two nations. Earlier, Yanai also made a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Yanai conferred with Asa for about three hours and had another two hours of working lunch. Asa told reporters that he discussed a wide range of topics from regional problems, including the Kampuchean conflict, to economic relations.

The permanent secretary added that Yanai briefed him on the result of the recent visit of Soviet Union Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Japan.

"Both Thailand and Japan agreed that it is important to continue to have dialogue with the Soviet Union," Asa said, adding that Moscow is a superpower which can influence international events. He also expressed gratitude towards Japan for raising the Kampuchean conflict with the Soviet minister during his visit to Tokyo.

The Japanese minister also inquired about the recent conflicts within the non-communist Khmer resistance forces, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and the Sihanoukist force, according to Asa.

"We have made it clear that the squabbles within the resistance forces are their internal matters. Thailand will definitely not interfere with the affairs," he said. Despite their internal conflicts, Asa told Yanai that the resistance forces are still continuing to fight as effectively as ever inside Kampuchea.

On the Japanese position on the Kampuchean quagmire, Asa quoted Yanai as saying that Tokyo will continue to stick to the two principles -- that Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people be given the rights to self-determination.

Asa added that both sides also agreed that the latest communique of the three Indochinese foreign ministers contained nothing new. "The Vientiane communique tried to draw Thailand into a conflict with the three Indochinese countries without tackling the root cause of the Kampuchean problem," he pointed out.

Concerning the economic ties with the U.S., Asa said that both Thailand and Japan have suffered from the rise of protectionism in the U.S. The growing U.S. protectionism has great impact on their export items such as textile, steel pipe and canned tuna, he added.

Yanai said that at present the Japanese government is trying to boost the cooperation between government and private sectors in finding ways and means of improving the economic relations between Southeast Asia and Japan, according to Asa.

The two leaders also exchanged views on the bilateral economic ties in accordance with the framework mutually agreed upon in the "White Paper." "Both sides have expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the recent trade talks," the permanent secretary said.

Asa said that Yanai also expressed confidence in the economic performance of the Chinese government. "China has shown that it is serious with the modernization policy and will continue to implement it," Asa quoted Yanai as saying.

Preparations are now underway in both countries to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Thai-Japanese diplomatic ties, Asa said. He added that there will be exchanges of senior officials, cultural troupes and other activities during the celebration.

The three-member delegation will leave Bangkok this morning.

REPORTAGE ON LEADERS' TET VISITS, MEETINGS

Van Tien Dung Tours Units

OW060113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] During the days prior to the Tet festival of the Year of the Tiger, Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, secretary of the Central Military Party Committee, and minister of National Defense, has made a combat-readiness inspection tour and paid Tet visits to the Nam Son, Ba Vi, and C-54 Air Force units and the Tien Phong army division. He was accompanied by Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff, and the commanders of the Air Force and the Quyet Thang Corps.

At the Air Force units, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung ordered flights and toured their residential, eating, working, learning, and training places. He praised the cadres and combatants for developing the spirit of collective mastery, upholding the spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening, overcoming many difficulties to properly implementing training work, and standing combat-ready. He urged them to improve training work, master equipment and techniques, and attach importance to training work, the application of combat techniques, and systematize the coordinated combat activities with the air defense units. In training, labor, and production, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the practical concepts, to realistically estimate the results, and to avoid waste and ostentation.

At the Tien Phong army division, when inspecting the combat-readiness status of the capital's regiment, the defense minister ordered the operation of vehicles and visited the unit's dwelling and eating places and vehicles shelters. He commended the division for maintaining and developing its traditions and for satisfactorily fulfilling its tasks in 1985. He urged the division to exert greater efforts to effect basic and steady changes both in combat capability and combat readiness. He solicitously recommended that the cadres pay special attention to stabilizing and gradually improving the troops' material and spiritual lives.

On the occasion of the Tet festival, on behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung conveyed thoughtful regards and wishes for good health to the families of cadres and combatants of all units.

Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

OW051535 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 5 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the party committee and people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City has arranged a meeting with more than 200 representatives of intellectuals, well-known personalities, writers, artists and journalists in the city.

Present at the meeting among many others were Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice chairman of the council of ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front C.C.; Mai Chi Tho, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee; and Le Van Triet, vice chairman of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee.

On behalf of the intellectual and artistic circles in the city, Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, an influential member of the "Third Force" in the old Saigon regime, expressed her deep gratitude to the party and the government for their concern and promised to overcome difficulties and do their best to contribute to the building and defence of the country.

Pham Hung in Ho Chi Minh City

BK070400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of the Tiger, Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and interior minister, visited the 7th military region headquarters and the Ho Chi Minh City Command, and cordially talked with the commanders there. He recalled anecdotes from the resistance struggles against France and the United States and during the great Ho Chi Minh campaign in spring 1975 and pointed out the current situation in our country and the tasks of the VPA and the people's public security forces which are aimed at successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Le Trong Tan Honors Department

BK070510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 February 1985, the General Civil Aviation Department of Vietnam held a solemn ceremony to mark its 10th anniversary and to receive the first class meritorious service order awarded by the state. Senior General Le Trong Tan, party Central Committee member, vice defense minister, and chief of the PA General Staff, and many delegates from various agencies of the central government and in Hanoi, attended the ceremony. In an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence, Senior General Le Trong Tan pinned the first class order -- the noble award of the party and state -- on the determined-to-win flag of the General Civil Aviation Department of Vietnam.

Chu Huy Man at Army Divisions

BK070402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of the Tiger, Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, and chief of the General Political Department, visited and expressed Tet greetings to the Chien Thang division of the Cuu Long Corps, to the Z-51 factory of the General Technical Department, and to the 175th military hospital of the General Logistics Department. Accompanying him were Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, party Central Committee member and deputy chief of the General Political Department and, Lieutenant General Hoang Van Thai, deputy chief of the General Technical Department.

Pham Van Dong in Hanoi

OW061615 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 6 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on Feb. 5 cordially met here with Hanoi working people on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party and the lunar new year festival.

In a very warm atmosphere, Chairman Pham Van Dong listened to the ideas and suggestions of many workers and intellectuals of the capital city. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers he warmly praised the working class in Hanoi for their major efforts in the past year.

He said: "Hanoi must be on the frontline of the struggle to abolish the bureaucratic mechanism of economic management based on state subsidies. It must be a model in the implementation of the system of socialist economic and business accounting with planning as the central task, and a pace-setter in the whole country in scientific and technological research and application with a view to higher productivity and work."

Chairman Pham Van Bong urged Hanoi to strive further to reach the objective; everyone has a job and works with high discipline, high skill, high productivity and high quality". [Quotation mark as received]

Le Quang Dao in Lang Son

BK081158 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The people of Lang Son and the Armed Forces recently warmly welcomed Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who visited the province on the occasion of the lunar new year. On hand to greet the representative of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat were La Thang, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Lang Son party committee; Nguyen Minh Quat, chairman of the people's committee; members of the standing bodies of the provincial party and people's committees' and representatives of sectors and branches.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Le Quang Dao conveyed the party Central Committee's new year greetings to all party cadres and members, members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, people of various nationalities, and cadres and combatants who are on duty to protect the fatherland's frontier.

Comrade Le Quang Dao commended the Lang Son party organization, people, and Army for their achievements made in 1985, especially in implementing the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. He urged the provincial party organization to strive to organize the mass revolutionary movement in order to satisfactorily implement resolutions of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums, to improve the role of leadership, and build and forge the contingent of the provincial cadres to enable them to carry out tasks and fulfill all requirements of the new revolutionary stage.

On behalf of the party organization and people of various nationalities in the province, Comrade La Thang pledged to the party Central Committee secretary that the Lang Son people and Army will resolutely carry out resolutions of the party Central Committee and fulfill all tasks assigned to combatants at the fatherland's frontier.

Comrade Le Quang Dao also visited and extended new year greetings to party cadres and members and people at (Yen To) village, Loc Binh District, the (Na Duong) coal Mine, the Lang Son cement factory, and the heroic (Yen Thoai) village. In a cordial meeting with cadres and people of (Yen Thoai) village and representatives of the Armed Forces who are on duty at the frontier, Comrade Le Quang Dao expressed his delight at seeing the restored great vitality of this village, which was heavily damaged by the Chinese expansionist troops during their war of aggression in February 1979. The party organization and tribal people at (Yen Thoai) village have promptly restored and developed production, improved the people's daily life, and firmly built the border defense line. On this occasion, Comrade Le Quang Dao visited and presented a gift to officers and combatants of the Chi Lang Army Corps and the Lang Son Armed Forces, who are defending the fatherland's frontier.

Dong Sy Nguyen in Dac Lac

BK081335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications and transportation, visited and extended lunar new year greetings recently to cadres, combatants, and people of Dac Lac Province. Comrade Y Ngong Niek Dam, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, and many leading cadres of sectors, branches, and mass organizations warmly welcomed Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen commended compatriots and cadres of Dac Lac Province for their great achievements during the past 10 years, especially in 1985 in the economic, cultural, social, and national defense domains.

Le Duc Tho Visits Youth Union

OW101012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, paid a Tet visit to, and conveyed new year greetings at, the office of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [Hcmcyu] on 7 February. He was warmly welcomed by comrades in the secretariat of the Hcmcyu Central Committee, leaders of its Central Committee's sections, and comrades in the Standing Committee of the Hanoi chapter of the Hcmcyu. Comrade Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Hcmcyu Central Committee, briefed him on the results of the 1985 activities of the Hcmcyu and the youth movement.

Comrade Le Duc Tho had a cordial exchange of views on the issues put forward by youth union cadres and pointed out that the current revolutionary situation and task is posing for the youth union's work and our country's youth as a whole new requirements and tasks. Therefore, all youth union echelons must be active and creative, adopt efficient work methods, practice what they preach, remain close to the grass-roots level, show concern for the youth's interests, and combat administrative bureaucracy. He also criticized party committee and administrative echelons, from the central to local level, for their failure to show adequate concern about youth work; their giving a blank check to the youth union; the untimely further implementation of resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau on strengthening party leadership over youth work; and failure of the Central Committee of the youth union in many areas to put forward new problems of the youth movement to the party committee echelons.

Comrade Le Duc Tho hoped that in 1986 our country's youth movement will make new efforts, achieve new progress, and have a new elan in surmounting difficulties that lie ahead in order to advance further. On behalf of our country's youth, Comrade Vu Mao thanked Comrade Le Duc Tho for his concern and promised that his solicitous recommendation will be carried out satisfactorily.

Nguyen Thanh Binh in Ha Bac

BK081339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, visited and extended lunar new year greetings recently to cadres, combatants, and people of Ha Bac Province.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Quat, secretary of the provincial party committee and Comrade Mai Thuc Lan, chairman of the people's committee, reported on the production situation and the people's life in the province.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh visited Tien Son and Yen Phong Districts, which faced severe water logging in the 1985 10th-month crop. He conveyed warm greetings of party and state leaders to the people and cadres of the province. He commended the provincial party organization and local people for their efforts in overcoming the consequences of natural calamity, accelerating production, and improving the people's daily life. He also pointed out orientations and targets to be achieved in the days ahead. Amid the warm atmosphere, leading cadres of villages and hamlets, on behalf of the local cadres and people, expressed their gratitude to the party's and state's profound concern. They pledged to satisfactorily fulfill the 1986 tasks, thereby scoring realistic achievements to greet the Sixth CPV Congress.

Fatherland Front Celebrates

OW081832 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 8 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front arranged Thursday a cordial get-together with more than 300 noted personalities, intellectuals, religious people, representatives of ethnic groups, etc. on the occasion of the traditional Tet (lunar new year) festival. Present on the occasion were members of the Presidium and the Central Committee of the front, and representatives of the Vietnam residents living in France, Holland, Japan, New Caledonia, Thailand...on their visit to the homeland. Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the VFF Central Committee, had a cordial conversation with the participants.

Truong Chinh's Greetings

BK090624 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh's Tet new year greetings to the nation -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear compatriots and combatants: On the occasion of the new year, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers of the SRV, I would like to cordially convey warmest greetings and heartiest regard to our compatriots throughout the country; to all cadres and combatants of the Armed Forces; to the families of fallen, disabled, and ailing soldiers and those having rendered services to the revolution; to our compatriots of all nationalities and religions; to all our elders, youths, teenagers, and children; and to our compatriots abroad.

On behalf of the party and state, I warmly commend our brother and sister workers, peasants, intellectuals, combatants of the Armed Forces, and cadres at all levels and of all sectors throughout the country for their achievements in all fields. Last year, by developing revolutionary heroism and by struggling gallantly and working diligently against natural disasters and misfortunes caused by the enemy, they have recorded many great achievements in building socialism and defending the fatherland. On behalf of the party, state, and people of Vietnam, I would also like to convey my warm greetings and hearty thanks to the peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist and friendly countries in the world for their support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people.

In 1986, the first year of the 1986-90 5-year plan, in light of the resolutions of the eighth and ninth party Central Committee plenums, let our compatriots and combatants throughout the country strengthen unity, promote the spirit of collective mastery and the sense of self-reliance, overcome difficulties, develop their dynamic character and creativity, and strive to expand production, ensure high productivity, quality, and efficiency, and practice thrift in order to successfully fulfill the 1986 state plan.

Let us care for the people's livelihood, struggle against all manifestations of negativism, and work toward stabilizing the economic and social situation so that favorable conditions can be created for the development of the country in the subsequent years. Let us also heighten vigilance, strengthen and consolidate national defense and security, and smash all landgrabbing operations and acts of sabotage by the enemy so as to carry out satisfactorily the two strategic tasks -- building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland -- while fulfilling our international duty.

Let our entire party, people, and Armed Forces strive to create a seething and widespread revolutionary movement to score achievements in honor of the sixth party congress. Let us resolutely strive to carry out esteemed Uncle Ho's teachings by making the SRV prosperous and powerful in order to contribute worthily to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

My cordial and determined-to-win salutation.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung Meet

BK090919 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 February, the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, people's committee, and VFF committee held a get-together to welcome the New Year of the Tiger.

Attending the get-together were comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the comrade leaders of various ministries and central-level sectors currently working in the city.

Following a briefing by Comrade Mai Chi Tho and Comrade Phan Van Khai on the new features in the movement for emulation in production and market management of the city people and their determination to overcome difficulties to make 1986 worthy as the curtain-raising year for the 1986-90 state plan and the year to honor the sixth national party congress, Comrade Pham Hung conveyed Tet greetings to the party organization and people of Ho Chi Minh City.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung commended Ho Chi Minh City for its positive contributions in 1985.

He expressed the belief that with its dynamic character and creativity and its tradition of uniting with the masses in firmly grasping the spirit of the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, and eighth party Central Committee plenums, the Ho Chi Minh City party organization will effect significant changes in the economic and social situation in the city in 1986.

Pham Hung at Get-Together

OW101058 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, people's committee, and the fatherland front chapter held a get-together on the afternoon of 6 February to celebrate the Tet festival of the Year of the Tiger with the participation of Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State; Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of ministers, Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the CPV Central Committee and Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other leaders of various ministries and services of the center currently visiting the city.

After Comrades Mai Chi Tho and Phan Van Khai briefly reported on the new features of the labor productivity and market management emulation movement of the city's people who are determined to overcome difficulties to make 1986 worthy of being the first year of the 1986-90 5-year state plan and to greet the sixth national party congress, Comrade Pham Hung extended his Tet greetings to the Ho Chi Minh City's party organization and people. On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, he praised the city's positive contributions in 1985. He expressed his belief that with its dynamism, creativeness, and tradition of associating with the masses and by grasping the spirit of the sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions of the CPV Central Committee, the Ho Chi Minh City party organization would bring about significant changes in the city's socioeconomic situation

RADIO ON VIGILANCE FOR DEFENSE DURING TET

BK070903 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Radio Editor Vu Dinh Vinh feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] These days, while celebrating the spring festival, we perceive even more clearly our responsibilities in defending the fatherland and protecting the people's spring of peace and happiness. For this reason at this hour, at the various strong points on the northern border, from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau, or on the Truong Sa [Spratly] islands, or at the westernmost border of Cambodia, our soldiers remain alert and ready, with guns firmly in hand. We always wish to live in peace, independence, and freedom. We have shown our good will and just stand through many concrete and practical deeds prompted by a desire to restore our traditional friendship with the Chinese people, to relax tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border, and to settle the problems concerning bilateral relations through peaceful negotiations.

The situation, however, is still developing in a complex manner, and the Chinese side is still continuing its hostile activities. Some main activities in this vein are the following: Last year, the enemy successively used scores of divisions several army corps, belonging to five military districts to nibble at our hills -- especially in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province -- in an attempt to expand the occupied areas and pave the way for subsequent land-grabbing attacks. The merger of a number of military districts, including two bordering Vietnam -- Chengdu and Guangzhou -- and the resulting increase in both their territorial size and their economic and military potential have also clearly revealed Beijing's intentions to oppose Vietnam in the immediate and distant future. All along our country's northern border, over the past few days the enemy has moved large additional forces close to the frontier, sent many more aircraft to the airfields near Vietnam, organized numerous scouting and reconnaissance excursions, and launched company- and battalion-size attacks against a number of hills in Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh.

Meanwhile, on 5 February -- that is, the 27th day of the 12th month of the lunar calendar -- to justify their military activities against Vietnam since early 1986, the Beijing authorities once again uttered the slanderous allegation that Vietnam conducted military provocations along the Chinese Border. Thereafter, they said that China is ready to take military action for the so-called purpose of counterattacking.

In view of this situation, it is clear that we may prepare for the spring festival celebrations but must not be subjective and drop our guard. On the contrary, we must be constantly on the alert and maintain high combat readiness under any circumstances. We always have goodwill and want peace and friendship but are very alert and ready and are strong enough to defend the spring season of our nation, the land of our fatherland, and the peaceful and happy Tet festival of the people.

SPRING FESTIVAL MESSAGE TO CHINESE LISTENERS

OW091627 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Station new year's greeting message]

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners:

Today is the spring festival of the lunar calendar. This radio station, the Voice of Vietnam, wishes to extend its warmest seasonal greetings to you.

As far as the Vietnamese people are concerned, the year that has gone by was full of severe tests. There were the repeated attacks of natural disasters, the consequences caused by years of wars were serious, and sabotage was plotted and carried out by our enemies who do not want the Vietnamese people to have a peaceful life. However, guided by the various resolutions of the Communist Party of Vietnam over the past year, the Vietnamese people achieved significant victories in their struggle to build and safeguard their fatherland. This is the prerequisite for our future social development.

As far as the Vietnamese people are concerned, the new year will be one of great significance. It is the first year of Vietnam's Fourth 5-Year Plan, and the year of the CPV will convene its sixth national congress to chart the course for Vietnam's revolution and future development.

In this new year, the Vietnamese people will join all progressive people in firmly safeguarding victories won in the struggle to safeguard world peace and security, to ensure everlasting peace on our planet, and to eliminate the specter of nuclear war. In this common struggle, the Voice of Vietnam believes that its voice will join the voices of its friends on the five continents and within the four seas in attaining humanity's lofty goal: peace and happiness. With this intention, the Voice of Vietnam wants to join you in greeting the arrival of a new year. We hope the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese people can be resumed at an early date. We also wish you listeners and your relatives health and happiness in the new year.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL HAILS VIENTIANE COMMUNIQUE

BK081338 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Three Indochinese Countries' Just Cause and Goodwill"]

[Text] The 12th conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held on 23-24 January has just concluded successfully in Vientiane, the capital of the LPDR.

With the fraternal people of Laos and Cambodia, our people heartily welcome the results of the conference and firmly believe that the conference's communique will win the sympathy and support of broad sections of public opinion around the world. This document once again clarifies the unswerving just stance and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries, which are always doing their best to struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to correctly resolve the "Cambodian issue."

This conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam was held at a time when the international and regional situation has been undergoing drastic change. The growth and effective struggle of the three revolutionary currents and the sharp offensive spearhead of the rising movement to struggle for peace have shifted the world situation to a new stage. The forces of revolution and peace are now facing the prospects of even greater growth. Dialogue and peaceful coexistence constitute a vigorous, uncheckable trend. The danger of war is still grave, but mankind has a new chance to cleanse the international atmosphere and preserve and consolidate peace. Last year also witnessed new achievements and the growth of the three Indochinese countries, the most striking of which was the splendid success of the fifth KPRP Congress, which marked the extraordinary maturity of the Cambodian people in their undertaking to defend and build their own country. The peaceful foreign policy of the three Indochinese countries, reflected in a concentrated way in the documents of the 10th and 11th conferences of foreign ministers of the three countries, has had wide reverberations both regionally and internationally. The external activities of the three countries have contributed to maintaining and promoting the contacts and dialogue desired by people of all countries in the region.

Against such a background, the Vientiane conference illustrated the three Indochinese countries' sincere will to quickly build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. At this conference, the PRK and the SRV affirmed that the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers will continue in 1986 and be completed in 1990, as declared previously. The three countries pointed out: "Having been victims of the longest and bloodiest wars, the three Indochinese people ardently want peace and an early end to the undeclared war against the Cambodian people so as to soon reach a political solution to the Cambodian issue and to the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia." Recalling the 5-point position and the proposals mentioned in the communiques of the 10th and 11th conferences of the three countries' foreign ministers, the Vientiane conference stressed the necessity to distinguish between the two aspects of a political solution to the Cambodian issue. The internal issues of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without external interference.

The PRK affirmed its readiness to hold talks with opposition Cambodian individuals or groups to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the removal of the Pol Pot clique and the holding of free general elections following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia. The PRK welcomes all efforts at mediation to bring about such talks. Meanwhile, the international aspect of the Cambodian issue involves an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers along with the cessation of all material and military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian forces, of their use of Thai territory as "sanctuary," of all outside intervention in the internal affairs of Cambodia, and of all hostile military activities by foreign countries against the PRK. The clear distinction between the two aspects of the "Cambodian issue" is consistent with ethics and common sense; and it is necessary for seeking a proper solution to that issue.

A peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue must be accompanied by efforts to ensure a stable and lasting peace in the region.

The Vientiane conference stressed that it is necessary to end foreign aggression, intervention, and threats against the countries in the region; and to reach an agreement on establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia wherein countries with different social systems would coexist peacefully on the basis of the principles mentioned in the Declaration of Bandung in 1955, of Kuala Lumpur in 1971, of Bali in 1976, and the three Indochinese countries in 1981.

The goodwill of the three Indochinese countries is also clearly reflected in their proposals for promoting regional dialogue. The three countries highly appreciated the meetings between the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Vietnam and welcomed the dialogues between the Indochinese countries and the other ASEAN countries.

The three countries expressed their readiness to negotiate with Thailand in order to settle substantive problems arising from their relations on the basis of peaceful co-existence. The PRK clearly displayed its lofty spirit of humanitarianism by affirming its readiness to negotiate on the repatriation of Cambodian refugees currently living in Thailand and to negotiate directly or indirectly with the Thai authorities on the problem of Thai soldiers and civilians captured on Cambodian territory. At the same time, it reaffirmed its policy to readily cooperate with the United States in searching for missing Americans in Cambodia.

Regarding China, the three countries emphasized their unswerving appreciation for the time-honored friendship with the people of China and their wish for its early restoration. The PRK and the LPDR totally supported the efforts undertaken by the SRV to unconditionally resume the Sino-Vietnamese talks with a view to normalizing bilateral relations in the interests of both people and of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world.

The Vientiane communique marks a new effort and a new contribution by the three Indochinese countries toward the cause of peace and stability in this important region of the world. Through this document, broad sections of mankind can clearly see the just cause and goodwill of our three fraternal countries. All of our proposals are consistent with common sense and the trend of our time, and with the common aspiration of all nations. What we are eagerly seeking is not confrontation but dialogue; not imposition of our will on others, but joint efforts to narrow the differences, promote mutual understanding and trust, and move toward a mutually acceptable solution.

We hope that the Vientiane communique will receive a positive response from all sides concerned. It is necessary and possible to quickly build Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability and bring about a satisfactory political solution to the "Cambodian issue." But this can be translated into reality only through dialogue and pragmatism. Any sober-minded person understands that a solution to the Cambodian issue cannot be achieved through a hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, nor through attempts to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. The people of the three Indochinese countries are resolved to firmly defend their independence and sovereignty and to take their revolutionary cause to new successes. The advance of the three fraternal nations on this peninsula is uncheckable. At the same time, we shall spare no effort to strive for regional peace and stability and to contribute to the common struggle of nations for the noble objectives of our time.

MARCOS PRESS CONFERENCE AT MALACANANG 11 FEB

HK111112 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0832 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Press conference held by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos at Malacanang Palace -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Marcos] ...The figure of, ah, the, ah, canvass. Um, and finally, we have agreed that the, um, document that will be utilized in this count shall be, um, um, completely covered by television so that the documents themselves can be seen by every viewer who should be watching television. And, ah, this means that all the television channels can probably cut into the official monitor, or monitoring television of the Batasang Pambansa. I, ah, wish to, um, ah, convey to each and every one that, um, with this, ah, agreement, there should be no, ah, anxiety about, um, the, um, procedure, ah, and -- which will be adopted in the count of, ah, the election returns and, ah, the, ah, ballots; that it will be completely under the scrutiny of the public and therefore prevent any anomaly being committed.

At the same time, what will be, ah, read will be copies of election returns which are signed by both the majority party inspectors and the opposition inspectors as well as the election registrar and, ah, the, ah, ah, members of the board of inspectors, the chairman down to poll clerk and the other members of the board of inspectors, of which there are five. They are supposed to have signed all of these and put in their thumb marks. If there is any, ah, physical disturbance, ah, um, any alteration in the, ah, um, form of the election return, then this can be observed, this will be put on record. I presume they have a journal and, ah, whatever may be observed as irregular, ah, election returns will be set aside and for further study. Ah, only those of which there are no objections will be, ah, read, and, um, I intend to abide by the results of the, ah, parliamentary, ah, canvass and the proclamation. It is, ah, my belief that, ah, it is the duty of every citizen, whether candidate or not, to now abide by the constitutional processes that I established in the Constitution and the Omnibus Election Code.

We, ah, call upon everybody, all the citizens to, um, keep calm and maintain sobriety in this, ah, very critical day. It is, ah, my hope that no untoward, ah, action be taken by anyone, taking the law into his own hands and, ah, that we comply with, ah, the provisions of the, um, ah, election code and the Constitution. I personally will abide by whatever may be the result of the, ah, ah, parliamentary canvass and, um, it is my hope that my opponent in the opposition will also do, ah, the same. I am now ready for any questions.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, I guess you have heard that report from the White House, which, among other things, says that President Reagan has expressed the belief that you will win in the February 7 election. How would this effect the post-election tension?

[Marcos] Well, ah, as I have said, my policy is that of reconciliation. It is not my intention to, um, retaliate against anybody who has campaigned against me, who has, ah, in -- in any way also hurt my reputation and all. But it is my hope that we will be able to get together as Filipinos. We have always, ah, um, united whenever we face the common enemy, as was shown in the last war, as has been shown even in these critical days of the economic, ah, the world economic crisis and our own crisis. So I hope that, ah, we will be able to, ah, unite.

[David Jackson, CBS] Mr President, you called the snap elections to show that you still have the mandate of the people. By all accounts, the race is very close. Even if you win, haven't you failed to show that mandate and doesn't that concern you?

[Marcos] No, on the contrary, we placed at issue the following things: Ah, one, the fight against insurgency, against communism. Our stand is that we cannot allow communism to, um, flourish here. And, ah, whether the result is, ah, I win by a majority of only 1 million or 2 million, the fact is the complexion of the votes. You know, the, ah, voters that supported me are the poorer classes of our, um, people, and those are the people who will do the fighting against the communists. It's not the elite, it's not the elite that seems to have supported my opponent. I am happy about this because we are going to, um, ah, draw from [as heard], as usual in all the fighting that I have done. As usual, most of the soldiers that will be drawn to overcome the Communist Party, because this is the, one of the, ah, first, ah, ah, programs that we will find to immediately, ah, implement, are from the, ah, poor, ah, who are certainly, um, now, known to be against, ah, the communist groups. [as heard] Ah, as you know, they are the ones who suffer in the countryside. They are the ones who are affected most severely by communism, and this vote of theirs indicates that they are now ready to, ah, fight, ah, the communists.

We also have, um, submitted to the, um, ah, people the, ah, program on economic recovery which is the, ah, IMF, um, program actually -- or rather the approval by the IMF of our recovery program. And, ah, the fact that the people have sacrificed -- ah, you know, on that issue alone, I could have lost because the prices have gone up 3 times, 4 times. But no, the people have, um, shown their self-abnegation and, ah, the mere fact alone that here in Manila, um, they didn't get the majority they expected of 2 million, ah, shows that here, where the prices have gone, um, up and down, where the people have suffered, ah, it is now quite clear that they are ready to, um, engage in self-abnegation, engage in self-sacrifice in order to be able to, um, meet the crisis.

And finally, of course, the question of a policy with the United States. I have presented to the public the question of whether we continue with, ah, these friendly relations and the bases -- continue the bases, and I am happy that the, ah, people of the Philippines have sustained my position. It is necessary to maintain the military balance here in Asia to prevent a war, and that, to do this, we must maintain the friendly relations with the United States irrespective of these marginal irritations. Ah, there must be a more, ah, solid, ah, base for foreign policy, and that solid base is the maintenance of the military balance here in Asia to prevent, ah, a war.

[Bob Murphy, ABC News] Mr President, President Reagan also called on both sides to come together and reconcile their differences in the post-election period. Are you prepared to invite your opponent to join you personally in the post-election period to work towards those reforms that you talked about; and if so, what kind of role will she have in the post-election government?

[Marcos] Yes. I am going to organize what I have initially called the Council of State. Ah, there used to be a Council of State which was composed of all, um, ah, well, all kinds of, um, members of the political groups, including the majority and the opposition, and former foreign ministers, former presidents. And, ah, candidates for president could be members thereof, and then she could, ah, ah, introduce whatever suggestions she may have, and if there is really good ground to adopt them, I intend to do so.

I, ah, invite the political opposition to now consider this formal proposal I am making during this interview. I am going to organize a state -- a Council of State. I am going to invite the opposition to actively participate in such a Council of State. The Council of State will be the highest advisory body of, ah, the country. Um, perhaps the cabinet will also be part of it so that there can be discussions on basic and definite, ah, policies and implementations in the government.

[Unidentified Filipino] According to non-partisan observers, one of the main reasons for the negative publicity generated by this election is the problem of credibility. What is your perception of this?

[Marcos] No, it's not a, um, question of, ah, just credibility. It's a question of, ah, the, um, perception being completely wrong. You know, from the beginning, ah, both sides have been charging each other with fraud, violence, and others, and this hasn't helped, ah, the image of the entire Philippines and those who represent the Philippines, including the, ah, president. And then this smear campaign does not help at all. They have been smearing me all over the place and perhaps we too have been smearing them and, ah, this, ah, of course has brought down the level of the image of, ah, the, ah, entire Philippines and probably the creditability of those who represent the Philippines.

[Unidentified Filipino] Mr President, you said something about reconciliation, but the people are still very apprehensive because of the post-election posture of the opposition as to the peace-and-order conditions after the proclamation of the president. What precautions has the government taken to arrest any untoward incident?

[Marcos] Well, actually we are trying to, ah, keep away from a situation where there will be a confrontation. Ah, you see, ah, we have a culture which, um, probably follows that old saying: In defeat, defiance; in victory, generosity. No, they -- they know they have been defeated and that is why they are defying everything, defying the president, defying -- to show that, ah, they have not lost their animo [as heard], their, um, strength of character. This is a peculiar Filipino culture, and that is why, um, in any -- in all the elections, I don't know of anybody who has lost elections and yet concedes. Ah, I hope that we can change this, ah, habit.

[Unidentified Filipino] Mr President, you asked the Batasan to allow the Namfrel [National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections] to complete its unofficial tabulation of the election returns. Suppose Namfrel's unofficial tabulations do not tally with that of the Batasan. What will happen?

[Marcos] Well, then it's about time that we check on -- check the documents that are the basis for the, um, ah, count, the tabulations of Namfrel, because up to now they have not shown us any documents on which they are basing their tabulations. They have refused to, and, ah, for one thing, however, they have also admitted that they printed their own tally sheets and they wanted these to be the basis for the, um, ah, tabulation. Now, the basis for tabulation should be the official election returns, but no, they printed their own tally sheets and they want, ah, this to be certified by this elec [as heard] -- ah, electoral, ah, registrars, the election registrars. Ah, I would presume that the election registrars would refuse to sign any unofficial, ah, document, or there must have been some disagreement. But we should be able to compare, on the basis of these, um, election, ah, returns that are now in the hands [words indistinct] be completely in the hands of, um, the Batasang Pambansa, a copy of course with the Comelec [Commission on Elections], and of which they also will be given a copy because their member in the election, ah, ah, canvass board, in the province as well as the um, city, and their members in the board of inspectors in the precinct would have copies of these, and, ah, they would be informed as to whether that particular election return, which is a basis of the canvass by, ah, the Batasan, coincides with the copy of, ah, the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] member in the board of inspectors and in the board of canvassers. [sentence as heard]

[Steve Mallory, NBC] Mr President, you sound like a man claiming victory. The election is still very close and the results not known yet. But are you now in fact claiming that you are the winner?

[Marcos] No, I'm not claiming it. I don't like the word claim. It sounds like we are quarreling like kids.

No. What I have said is that the reports coming from responsible quarters, including copies by our own people in the board of inspectors and in the board of canvassers of provinces and cities, show that we are winning. We are winning anywhere from 1,400,000 up, uh, anywhere up to 2 million, 2,100,000. I would not say that I'm claiming. What I'm saying is that the reports indicate that we have won a majority. And I'm also saying that if the Namfrel and the opposition, Unido, Laban [People's struggle], are utilizing their copies, they know that they have lost. And the count is as it is, um, projected in all the election returns. You can't change that. It is almost impossible to change election returns. Try to do that and somebody who has a copy of the election returns will call attention to the change. You could not get the signatures of the opposition election inspector or poll watcher who would probably be insistent in signing the envelopes, and where can you change the canvass by the board of election inspectors, because that is a public thing. Everybody is watching and the members of the representatives of the opposition party would be getting a copy, and this would be signed and stampmarked. You could not alter that.

[(?Serge Alexan) of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL] At this stage, tension is still a bit high and there has been talk of Mrs Aquino and her advisers setting some sort of a provisional government with which the percentage of the electorate who voted for her can deal with. Is this legally possible and would it seriously hamper your programs?

[Marcos] Anybody can do anything, but a violation of the law at this stage would inflame our people. I hear from some corners now that our people are beginning to quarrel. The Batasang Pambansa has been a scene of fistfights between our followers, and this is just the beginning of the count in the parliament. Let's stop all of this. This is childish. Let's act like mature men. We claim that we are politically mature. We claim that we are more mature than the rest of the ASEAN, the rest of the smaller countries in Asia. Now, let's show it. Come on, let's show it. Forget about all this childish display of petulance just because our figures don't agree. Let's see which figures are genuine. These can be proved by the signatures of the board representatives of both sides, including the electoral registrars. So, I think that this can settle not by fisticado, shooting, and any violence, and why not a quiet, simple procedure of comparing the official election returns now, copies of which were sent to the parliament and Comelec, and copies of which are in the hands of both parties, the majority and the opposition parties.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, how soon do you expect the proclamation to be held?

[Marcos] You know, I ask our people in the Batasan to please expedite the full procedure, and whereas there were efforts to delay it again. I ask our representatives and lawyers -- incidentally, my representatives there are of course the executive assistant, Johnny Tuvera; the counsel for the party, Ronnie Zamora; the chief of the legal division at Malacanang, Justice Emmanuel Lazaro; and the assistant of, uh, one of the counsel for the party, the former president of the Philippine Constitutional Association -- and they are now, um, working out with the representatives of the opposition how this can be expedited.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, since we have reached the time limit of this mini conference...

[Marcos] One last question; you want to. Any...um, one last question.

[Unidentified reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Marcos] You know, it is one of the things that are so frustrating, because this is one of the procedures in which the president cannot participate. Because you, you are there, one of the cocks fighting in the cockpits and you are not supposed to say one thing or the other except that you can suggest.

As I said yesterday, the speaker now allows the Namfrel and the Comelec to finish their count, but how was I to know it. But you have said so, although I would think that that would be primary in mind to expedite the whole thing.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you, Mr President.

[Marcos] Thank you. Good day.

KBL VP CANDIDATE TOLENTINO DROPS OUT OF SIGHT

HK120315 Hong Kong AFP in English 0301 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 12 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos' running-mate Arturo Tolentino has gone out of town since Sunday, two days after Friday's presidential elections and has not been heard of since, an aide said today. Rodolfo Benitez told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mr Tolentino could have been accompanied by his wife Constancia and some of the children but emphasized they were in the Philippines and had not left the country.

Mr Benitez said there was "nothing unusual" in the fact that the ex-foreign minister had not yet contacted his law offices in Manila where he stays most of the time when in the city. Mr Benitez takes charge of his law offices.

Like President Marcos, Mr Tolentino is leading his opposition rival Salvador Laurel in the government tally, but is behind in an independent count which has already tallied 65.8 percent of the votes. Opposition candidate Corazon Aquino has claimed victory on the basis of the independent tally manned by the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), and has asked Mr Marcos to concede and not cheat her.

Before Mr Tolentino agreed to run as vice-president, he was an arch Marcos critic within the ruling KBL party. He said the president's rule was "the root of all evil" and asked him and his wife to step down to save the country.

Roman Catholic Radio Veritas last night broadcast a letter from a Tolentino admirer urging him to concede, saying this action would redeem his mistake in joining the Marcos ticket and "make you a hero to the Filipino people."

AFP VIEWS MARCOS, AQUINO POST-ELECTION STRUGGLE

HK120327 Hong Kong AFP in English 0130 GMT 12 Feb 86

[By Kate Webb]

[Text] Manila, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Ailing President Ferdinand Marcos and neophyte opponent Corazon Aquino, locked in an eerie test of wills for the presidency of the Philippines, this week showed no signs of backing down or of real reconciliation. The drawn-out battle seems to be taking little toll on the candidates, but the proverbial man in the street is reeling. Government television newscasters, the bags under their eyes becoming more and more noticeable under the pancake, have kept up a round-the-clock barrage of scathing criticism of Mrs Aquino, her staff and her "lack of respect for the constitution."

Opposition newspapers carry daily and even special late extra edition photographs of the latest opposition assassination victims in gory detail, while the church-run Radio Veritas plays and replays "Onward Christian Soldiers" -- the theme song of those who pledged to guard the ballot boxes last week and are still trying to guard them.

In the two "quick-count" headquarters, one government and one private, weary computer operators and pressmen keep day and night long vigils as conflicting results crawl onto the tally boards -- one showing Mr Marcos in the lead, the other Mrs Aquino. Outside the two buildings, one a smart, air-conditioned international conference hall, the other a college gymnasium, demonstrators from each side picket and heckle -- and in the case of the Marcos supporters have begun to hurl rocks.

The country's national assembly, entrusted with doing something it has never done before because the laws are new, is trying to work out how exactly they can carry out an official count of election returns, which in theory should show what in theory everyone should have known by last Sunday -- who won. Even hopes that the Batasan, as the assembly is called, will be able to come up with any sort of figures seem to be naive.

Of the first eight tally sheets opened by the Batasan in the full glare of television lights last night, seven were disqualified for improper procedures, such as broken seals, wrongly placed seals and missing signatures.

Outside the building sit some 800 students, priests, nuns and opposition supporters, singing songs, praying and holding panel discussions.

Two unfortunates, one from the government and one from the opposition, have been locked up for a miserable night with the ballots inside the Batasan building.

And, as no Philippine election is complete without a demonstration outside the U.S. embassy, pro-government pickets have pitched their tents there too, but to date a considerable distance from the visa section, an increasingly popular place since fears of post-election violence have picked up.

Insomniacs and politicians from both camps tune their television and radio sets to U.S. armed forces stations beamed to American servicemen in the Philippines, hoping -- in vain so far -- for a glimmer of light from Washington.

All-night food stands are doing a roaring trade, but unlike last week, when election fever, government port-barrel handouts and for some the prospect of change lent the city an almost festive mood, the vendors no longer sport campaign colors, and the street lamps that they park against are gradually being stripped of yellow and red and blue stickers.

High schools and universities remain closed in the Manila area, and church services are packed. Businessmen who had hoped for a new lease on life lie low, worrying about the value of the peso. In the smart, office tower district of Makati, businessmen, bankers and stock brokers gather after work in an asphalt parking lot -- to say a prayer for Mrs Aquino before driving home.

And in morgues throughout the country, the victims of what has now become post-election violence grow cold, a chilling reminder of what could lie ahead.

But day and night, it is the relentless no-surrender attitude of the two contenders that keeps people mesmerized. In television news shows, at packed press conferences (one with the bizarre time of 3.00 a.m.) and in individual interviews, Mr Marcos, 68, and inner circle hammer unceasingly at the theme that Mrs Aquino has lost, and just won't declare defeat. His voice strong but at times slurred, the president calls her in turn "childish, intractable, petulant, and dangerous." Her attacks on him he invariably depicts as attacks on the Philippine nation.

Denied access to television, Mrs Aquino, 53, calls Mr Marcos an "ailing dictator, a liar and a thief." She vows not to let down the people and the courage they showed in voting "to return the Philippines to its rightful owners, the Filipinos."

Neither candidates has cracked, and those who thought "Cory" would have exhausted herself in what now appears the comparatively simple battle for votes, or that the president's health would not take the strain, are having to think again.

OPPOSITION MP WALKS OUT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

HK111158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1136 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 11 (AFP) -- An opposition leader walked out of the National Assembly here today complaining of fraud in Friday's presidential election as procedural wrangling continued to hold up the official vote count. "I don't want to put the stamp of legitimacy on a fraudulent election," Assistant Minority Floor Leader Ramon Mitra told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. He said that he expected other opposition MP's to follow later today or tomorrow.

The assembly met today at 0930 GMT to begin an official tally of the election results, but an hour and a half later MP's were still arguing over how the count should be conducted. The government and opposition reached a compromise agreement yesterday that the election returns should be tallied by a nine-member committee in the presence of the rest of the house.

But arguments were continuing today over when MP's would be able to raise any objections or queries on apparent anomalies or irregularities. The opposition wants the house to be able to debate such matters as they arise in the tallying, but Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, responsible for the result count -- who was also Mr Marcos's re-election campaign manager -- argued that this would cause unnecessary delay. The government wants any problems to be raised after the count is finished.

Tension and confusion have been rising here since the election, amid poll-related violence, allegations from international and U.S. observer delegations of widespread fraud and continuing confusion over conflicting unofficial vote tallies.

Meanwhile, outside the Parliament complex, some 700 people had gathered to await news, observers said. The crowd was smaller and calmer than one yesterday, but at one entrance about 200-300 people were chanting anti-Marcos slogans. At the back of the building, a group of about the same size were hearing Mass and chanting prayers. Some 300 riot police equipped with truncheons and shields were on hand, some deployed shoulder to shoulder near the anti-Marcos crowd, eyewitnesses said.

ASSEMBLY RESUMES COUNT AS PROTESTS CONTINUE

HK121018 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 12 Feb 86

[By Sue Kendall]

[Text] Manila, Feb 12 (AFP) -- The Philippine National Assembly today resumed its official count of Friday's presidential election, as the opposition vice-presidential candidate urged Washington to make up its mind on the poll. Hundreds of people remained massed outside the suburban Manila assembly building where officials said security was tightened inside to prevent heckling during the twice-adjournd count.

Elsewhere, 1,000 people led by priests and nuns marched on the presidential palace to protest alleged vote rigging in the contest between President Ferdinand Marcos and opposition challenger Corazon Aquino. Mrs Aquino's running mate Salvador Laurel today told a press conference that President Ronald Reagan must make it clear whether he regarded the election as "free and fair or dirty and unreliable."

Mr Reagan indicated for the first time early today that he was regarding seriously allegations of fraud in the election and said he would be sending former Middle East negotiator Philip Habib to talks with both parties. He had earlier urged Mr Marcos and Mrs Aquino to try to work together for the sake of stability, a remark interpreted by some opposition leaders here as a call to Mrs Aquino to concede.

Mr Laurel warned that if Mr Reagan supported a victory for President Marcos, and did "not respect the will of the people," he would "only antagonise the Filipino people." "He should be more interested in the views of the Filipino people instead of listening to one man," he added.

Earlier today, opposition MP Homobono Adaza said Mr Reagan did not know what would happen in the Philippines if Mr Marcos were proclaimed victor, and said that if Mr Habib was coming to "implement" what Mr Reagan seemed to want, "he will surely go home empty-handed."

Both Mr Marcos and Mrs Aquino have claimed victory in the election, and Mrs Aquino warned yesterday that the nation would rise to claim what they had won. Philippine Government spokesmen refused to comment on Mr Reagan's remarks.

Mr Laurel, speaking in Laguna Province south of Manila, also condemned the killing yesterday of the opposition's provincial campaign manager in Antique, Evilio Javier. His death brought the toll in election-related violence to at least 107.

Opposition MP Aquilino Pimentel said today that the bodies of two opposition supporters who had been missing since after the polls closed, had been found floating in a river.

The National Assembly sat for a third day today to arrive at an official result of the election, beginning with the opening of boxes containing the return lists and checking their authenticity. Some 117 of the total 140 returns, representing 74 provinces, 56 cities and 10 districts of Metro Manila, had arrived at the assembly today. But many of the returns opened were rejected by the official tellers because they were incomplete, missing seals and signatures of election officials.

The session was shown live on government television, amid tightened security as the public were subjected to careful checks before being allowed into the observer gallery and the press were limited to 60. Speaker Nicanor Yniguez said this was to avoid the disruptions caused by heckling yesterday, but opposition MP Aquilino Pimentel said that it was because the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) was "probably expecting trouble, and they should."

The opposition has questioned the entire validity of the elections, amid continuing violence and confusion over the result of the election.

Some 1,000 people led by priests, nuns and seminarians carrying wooden crosses and placards bearing biblical quotations referring to cheating were staging a peaceful march towards the presidential palace, independent observers said. They were protesting against election violence and fraud, a spokesman said. Outside the National Assembly, some 300 people were gathered, a smaller crowd than in the past two days, many of whom were attending Mass or praying.

A small but vociferous group, of about 100 people, was still staging a protest against "American imperialism," which began yesterday, outside the U.S. Embassy here. About a dozen people remained overnight and began chanting their protests again this morning.

PRIESTS, NUNS HOLD PROTEST MARCH IN MANILA

HK121008 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Some 1,000 people led by priests and nuns carrying placards with biblical quotations today marched through Manila to denounce alleged cheating in the presidential election, witnesses said today. The protesters headed towards the palace of President Ferdinand Marcos after a prayer rally outside Manila Cathedral. The march was to protest fraud and the violence connected with Friday's election, marred by incidents which have claimed almost 110 lives, said a spokesman for the organisers, the Promotion of Church People's Rights.

As they headed for the palace, the marchers paused to say prayers at a major road intersection where two students were killed in a demonstration late last year. The anti-cheating march, which coincided with Ash Wednesday and the beginning of Lent, was accompanied by a call for a national day of fasting. There have been widespread allegations of fraud in the election, particularly from foreign groups sent to observe the contest between Mr. Marcos and opposition leader Corazon Aquino.

BAYAN STAGES RALLY; PROTESTORS AT U.S. EMBASSY

HK111508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 11 (AFP) -- The Philippine National Assembly today began its count of Friday's presidential election, amid new reports of violence and street protests. Government television broadcast live the opening of the first boxes containing official returns, and foreign and local pressmen were allowed to remain to witness the count.

Outside the assembly and elsewhere in Manila today there were a number of demonstrations, both pro-Marcos and pro-Aquino. Some 1,500 people were today gathered outside the assembly building, while the public gallery inside was packed with some 4,000 people. The crowd outside was divided into a number of groups, with some 400 people gathered outside one entrance chanting anti-Marcos slogans, while at another entrance some 30 pro-Marcos supporters and police were gathered. Another 200 or so were listening to loudspeaker relays from inside, while students issued speeches denouncing the government.

The scene was more restful behind the building, where some 200 people listened to Mass and sang prayers.

The Bayan alliance, which had called for a boycott of the election, meanwhile held a rally attended by some 2,000 people, according to independent observers, where it warned that it would stage protests if Mr. Marcos won the election. Bayan would stage a "national action" the day Mr. Marcos was proclaimed victor, Bayan General Secretary Leon Alejandro said. "If Cory (Aquino) wants to go to Batasan (the National Assembly), OK, even if we think Malacanang (presidential palace) is a better target." Mrs. Aquino has repeatedly said that she will stage daily peaceful protests if she is cheated out of an election victory.

Outside the U.S. Embassy today, about 100 pro-government demonstrators used bullhorns to denounce the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), charging that it was run by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

They set up makeshift tents and said they would stay until Friday.

Earlier today, some 200 people picketed Namfrel, making similar charges and threw stones at passing cars. One window of the school building housing the count was broken. Namfrel has been carrying out an unofficial count of the election, which shows Mrs. Aquino in the lead, while an unofficial [as received] tally by the government Commission on Elections (Comelec) shows Mr. Marcos ahead.

BATASAN 'TEMPORARILY' STOPS VOTE CANVASS

HK120007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa went on recess again at around 2245 last night [1445 GMT 11 February], stopping temporarily the official canvass of the results of the February 7 special presidential polls. The assembly began the canvass at 2200 after a 7-hour delay brought about by clarification on technicalities and canvassing procedures by opposition assemblymen.

The canvass started by opening the ballot boxes containing the certificates of canvass from each region. So far 99 certificates of canvass out of an expected 140 have been submitted to the Batasan.

Member of Parliament Arturo Pacificador said the opposition is resorting to delaying tactics so that the legislative body will not be able to proceed with the count. Speaker Nicanor Yniguez earlier appealed to the opposition to allow the canvass to proceed smoothly, to ease the tension in the country. He said millions of people all over the land are awaiting the results of the polls, and that a delay of the canvass could heighten the tension.

AQUINO SUPPORTERS PICKET GOVERNMENT TV STATION

OW120543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb. 12 KYODO -- Supporters of opposition presidential candidate Mrs. Corazon Aquino Wednesday picketed the main station of the government television Channel 4 protesting alleged administration manipulation of the press to show President Ferdinand Marcos leading Aquino in last Friday's special presidential elections. The station, in suburban Quezon City north of Manila, is run by the office of media affairs under the office of the president. It has been broadcasting results tabulated by the government's Commission on Elections (Comelec), showing Marcos ahead of Aquino.

Channel 4 does not broadcast the results put out by a volunteer election watchdog, the National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) showing Aquino in the lead. It has given air-time to government officials attacking the allegedly "spurious" count by Namfrel.

The protesters, belonging to the Opposition Movement for Philippine Sovereignty and Democracy (Kaakbay) charged that the program's main anchorman, Ronnie Nathanielsz, virtually proclaimed Marcos as the winner in the presidential race without bothering to explain the "incredible figures" putting Marcos in the lead.

Channel 4 employees drove two jeeps with loudspeakers blaring disco music to the station gates to drown out antigovernment slogans shouted by about 150 protesters who carried placards which read "Ronnie Sipsip" (Ronnie Bootlicker) and "Close channel fool."

U.S. SENATORS COMMENT; REAGAN REACTS TO ELECTION

HK120532 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] In Washington, two members of the U.S. official group which observed the elections held separate news conferences. Republican Senator Richard Lugar and Democratic John Kerry both declined to draw public conclusions about the elections so as not to affect the results. But the two senators told reporters at separate news conferences they were encouraged by the enthusiasm with which the Filipino people took part in the election process.

Meantime, it was announced today that President Reagan is sending to Manila former special envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib.

Three hours ago, President Reagan held a news conference in Washington touching mainly on foreign affairs. On the Philippine elections, President Reagan said he would withhold judgment until a final result of the Philippine presidential polls is known. President Reagan said that the team of observers had sent to watch the elections did not have any hard evidence of alleged fraud as reported by some quarters.

Still in Washington, State Department spokesman said Philippine elections showed the Filipino people's commitment to the democratic process. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Filipinos voted in large numbers and helped police the election process.

[Begin Redman recording] They voted in large numbers and helped police the election process and readily protected ballot boxes. The election has shown that there is a two party system in place. [end recording]

OPPOSITION MP CRITICIZES REAGAN ATTITUDE TO POLL

HK120616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 12 (AFP) -- A leading opposition member today sharply criticized U.S. President Ronald Reagan's attitude to the Philippine presidential election as the "National Assembly geared for its third try to decide the winner. The assembly, which adjourned twice without counting a single return, was to reconvene today while rival unofficial tallies still split on who was ahead in the contest between President Ferdinand Marcos and Corazon Aquino.

Meanwhile, the death toll in election-related violence rose to 107 with a spate of killings reported yesterday, including the shooting in broad daylight of an opposition campaign manager in the central city of San Jose. Mr Reagan said in a statement that he took reports of fraud in Friday's election seriously and was sending former Middle East negotiator Philip Habib here to meet with the various parties concerned.

But Homobono Adaza, a legislator and member of Mrs Aquino's Laban ng Bayan coalition, said today that Mr Reagan's comments on the election in the former U.S. colony reflected "a major error." "He does not know what is happening here, and he doesn't know what will happen here" if Mr Marcos is proclaimed the victor, Mr Adaza said.

He agreed with some U.S. interpretations that a White House call for the two sides to work together for political stability was an appeal to Mrs Aquino to concede and cooperate with the Marcos regime. Mr Adaza said that this was "just like being raped and being told that you should enjoy the rape." "If Philip Habib's purpose is to implement" what Mr Reagan had indicated he wanted, "he will surely go home empty-handed," Mr Adaza added.

Mr Reagan said he was sending Mr Habib to talk to both candidates, church leaders and private groups. He made the announcement after meeting with leaders of a U.S. observer delegation which had expressed concern over election fraud and delays in the vote count. Philippine Government spokesman declined immediate comment on Mr Reagan's announcement, but the presidential palace here said there might be a statement later today.

Mr Adaza also warned that the opposition would not accept the National Assembly's tally of the results if it went ahead and pushed through a proclamation of a Marcos victory. He reiterated allegations of widespread fraud, vote-buying and intimidation, which he said called into question the validity of the returns being presented to the assembly.

Yesterday, Assistant Minority Floor Leader Ramon Mitra walked out of the assembly, saying he would not lend the "stamp of legitimacy" to a fraudulent election.

The 68-year-old Mr Marcos, seeking a new six-year mandate after two decades in power, yesterday appealed for reconciliation, but Mrs Aquino reiterated her victory claim and warned that the nation would arise to back her. However, the 53-year-old candidate canceled plans to lead a rally at Angeles outside Manila today. An Aquino spokesman said the cancellation was due to lack of time for preparation.

But the pro-government MANILA TIMES today ran a front page article headed "Cory Giving Up Claim to Presidency," using only selected quotes from yesterday's statement.

The National Assembly's efforts to begin the count produced something of an embarrassment yesterday for the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party. The first election returns unsealed, from the Central Luzon region in the "Marcos solid north," were virtually all queried because of improper seals or lack of official signatures.

Yesterday, only 99 of the 137 returns from the 74 provinces, 56 cities and seven districts of Metro Manila had arrived at the assembly, and only the returns from Central Luzon were opened. The assembly is to check whether all the returns are properly sealed, signed and valid before beginning a tally of the actual figures.

VER SAYS ARMY READY WITH COUNTERINSURGENCY PLANS

HK070607 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver today said the military is ready to implement its counterinsurgency plan if peace and order bogged down after the special election. Ver told newsmen that the military has two plans, one for today's special poll, and the other for the counterinsurgency. While he did not disclose the mechanics of the second plan, Ver said the military was in full alert as early as yesterday. Ver said he expects some protest rallies to be launched by the opposition and its sympathizers if it loses in the election.

Forces Remain on Alert

BK110635 Manila PNA in English 0621 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb. 11 (PNA) -- Constabulary troops and the police throughout the country remained on red alert to cope with any emergency situation, Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver said Tuesday. He told newsmen that contingency troops are on call in view of reports of mounting tension and emotion as a result of conflicting tallies on election results. Ver said, however, that he has lowered the alert status on troops engaged in counter-insurgency operations.

Earlier, Ver and other top defense and military officials appealed for calm, sobriety and prudence, saying a tense situation would only benefit the communists. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said in a press statement that sobriety and prudence are needed particularly during these times which he described as "perhaps the most crucial period in our political history since 1972." I am particularly concerned over the plans of the communists to take advantage of the present situation to sow instability and disorder, he said. According to him, the communists have already drawn up a blueprint for destabilization in anticipation of controversies that would arise after the presidential polls.

General Ver directed all the commanders to undertake measures to neutralize communist deception, agitation and propaganda aimed at fanning mass action. He also urged the soldiers to safeguard the sovereign will of the people expressed in the ballot and to report to any unusual event that may happen in the countryside.

Constabulary Chief Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos called on all military commanders to help dispel rumors that certain candidates have already won to ease the anxiety. Until figures have been clarified and resolved, "It is [the] desire that the widest dissemination be made to the effect that the canvassing of votes has not yet been finished" Ramos said.

At least 21 government troopers were killed and 14 others wounded in 284 election-related incidents reported since the start of the election period on Dec. 6 last year, Ramos said. The soldiers were among the 95 people killed and 50 others wounded in these incidents.

AFP Report on Violence

HK110448 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Two more people have been killed in violence linked with Friday's still unresolved presidential election, bringing the poll death toll to at least 97, officials said today. Military authorities said Michael Sumilang, 29, vice-chairman of the opposition Unido party in Lucena south of here, was gunned down yesterday by four men, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported. Mr. Sumilang was ambushed as he was at the wheel of a jeep carrying the opposition's copies of the city's election returns. PNA said.

Officials of the National Citizens' Movement for Free Election (Namfrel) said Alexis Parao, a volunteer in the southern province of Agusan del Sur, was shot dead yesterday while guarding vote-tallying operations. Namfrel officials noted that Mr. Parao was the third Namfrel volunteer to be killed since the election which has sparked widespread charges of cheating. These deaths bring to at least 97 the number of people who have been killed by official count in violent incidents since the eve of the poll bitterly contested by President Ferdinand Marcos and opposition candidate Corazon Aquino. An Aquino supporter was shot dead by a sniper in Manila yesterday while riding on a truck after a pro-Aquino rally.

RADIO VERITAS LISTS ELECTION INCIDENTS

HK071215 Manila Radio Veritas in English 0940 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] In Makati, in the F. Benitez Elementary School, barangay and municipal officials locked the school's main gate during the counting. Namfrel volunteers and opposition watchers were forced out while KBL watchers were allowed to stay inside. Those outside were told that the gate will be reopened after 1 hour, when the counting starts.

Meanwhile, an unidentified assumption nun was arrested at the Bangkal health center. Namfrel volunteers were reportedly locked up in an office and were not allowed to leave. A legal team from the Namfrel OQC [Operation Quick Count] Center was dispatched to this area.

In Manila, in the M.A. Hizon Elementary School, Namfrel volunteer Redentor Nacam was beaten up. Barangay Chairman Cesar Trinidad was reportedly harassing Namfrel volunteers. The school's volunteer chairman reported that the volunteers have left their posts. Two KBL watchers in the Pedro Gil Health Center were the ones putting the ballots in the ballot boxes. Policemen in uniform were inside the voting center.

In F. Balagtas Elementary School, there were reports that massive vote buying occurred. It was also announced that three jeepneys with licence plate numbers MWE 856, MWK 689, and MPT 902 have been going around with flying voters and goons.

In another incident, Namfrel volunteers in Romualdez Elementary School in Altura Street, Santa Mesa, requested for assistance because they were being harassed by unidentified elements.

In Pasay City, Zamora Elementary School, the Barangay captain was reported to be roaming around the polling place and going in and out of the precinct. Heated arguments between Namfrel volunteers and officials occurred.

In General Trias, Cavite, Namfrel volunteers were reported being driven out of Precincts No. 23-a, 23-b, and 23-c in Barrio San Francisco.

In Iloilo, in Jordan, ballot boxes were reportedly snatched. Armed men were said to be intimidating voters within the voting area. In Gimbal, still in Iloilo, the mayor was reportedly harassing the Namfrel volunteers. Films from cameras and leaflets from the volunteers were confiscated and they were charged with electioneering. Aquino-Laurel leaflets were reportedly planted with the volunteers for evidence.

In Novaliches Elementary School along Quirino Highway, vote buying reported to be taking place outside the school.

In Metro Manila, Barangay (Balinghasa), massive vote buying was reported. In Mandaluyong, the jeepneys with plate numbers MMP 398 and NGL 342 and PBZ 916 from Tandang Sora were brought to Mandaluyong to vote in precinct 141, highway Hills Elementary School.

In Cainta, seven policemen were spotted at the gate of San Juan Elementary School. In Makati, the Barangay captain was reportedly bringing in flying voters at the Tejeros Elementary School.

In Felix Ordiales, barangay secretary and Victor Veronia, president of the San Pedro Jeepney Drivers Association, were reportedly distributing fake ballots in General Lim Street, Bangkal, Makati.

In Alabang, Muntlupa, the Alabang commercial center has been ransacked by gun-toting goons that have been threatening voters in the area.

In Makati, at 1 pm, teachers were reportedly paid 500 pesos each to insert 100 KBL votes per precinct before or during counting. One such case was the F. Benitez Elementary School in Barangay San Isidro, Makati. At 4:15 pm, Unido watchers and Namfrel volunteers were reportedly pulled out of the Benitez Elementary School during the counting..

In Alabang, Muntlupa at 4 pm, a nun at the Alabang Elementary School was reportedly taken at gunpoint. She was later returned without her money. Namfrel volunteers of the same precinct were sent out.

Now more news in Makati: two men identified as Buddy Pangalinan and Eddie Tagalog, both belonging to the KBL, reportedly mauled and harassed Namfrel and Unido watchers. After the incident, the watchers were sent out of the precinct by men wearing fatigue uniforms.

In Guadalupe Elementary School, the situation was under control by 5 pm. Earlier, Namfrel volunteers were mauled by goons. The Namfrel OQC Center sent a task force.

In Muntinglupa, a verified report stated that Namfrel volunteers were forced out of the Tunasan Elementary School, Muntinglupa Elementary School and Bayanan Elementary School at 2 pm this afternoon. Six of the volunteers were beaten up.

In Mandaluyong at the (Hulo) Elementary School, the counting was going on at 4:30 pm without any watchers because the Namfrel chairman and one volunteer were mauled. More on Mandaluyong Elementary School, six ballot boxes and two tally sheets were allegedly stolen by goons at 3:30 pm. Those are the updates from Namfrel.

VIRATA INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION ISSUES

HK080707 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0620 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Station reporter's interview with Prime Minister Cesar Virata, in Philippine International Convention Center -- live]

[Excerpts] [Interviewer] I'd like to ask the prime minister, if in the event of a victory for President Marcos, what should be the main thrust of the economy?

[Virata] Well, the program of the present administration remains essentially the same. What we have tried to do is improve agriculture and exports, and since we were able to negotiate with the IMF towards late last year for a higher deficit, the other segment of our economy that we would like to push up would be the construction industry, so we would like to continue with improving agriculture in 1986, exports, and the third sector would be construction. We believe that the demand induced by the improvements in these other sectors will improve the demand for industrial goods, and that is how we can have higher growth for 1986.

[Interviewer] Would you say that a fresh mandate for the incumbent president would certainly mean a good development for the economy?

[Virata] Well, a fresh mandate could give the president the authority and power, seeing that he has been vindicated by the electorate in general about previous policies, the policies that he initiated before the election campaign, and therefore we can resume with much more vigor the programs of government under such a consideration.

ARMED FORCES ROLE IN ELECTORAL FRAUD EXPLAINED

HK070659 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 86 p 20

[Text] Some elements in the Armed Forces are deep in activities preparing for electoral fraud, BUSINESS DAY learned from sources in the military.

An officer reported to the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) chairman, Jose Concepcion, that his men "were being used" to fill up ballots. The officer said he witnessed the activity but he was not willing to testify.

Reports also reached some military officers that election returns and ballots were being filled up in Fort Bonifacio, Villamor Air Base and Camp Aguinaldo. "The real cheating is in the election returns. The military has already played a part (in the cheating). They have already filled up election returns," a senior officer said.

Some unit commanders are also encouraging their men to vote early so that, in the afternoon of election day, "some people will vote for those who did not vote," explained a military officer.

"The problem with the military is that we are registered in one place and we move around," he said. As an example, the officer cited the Navy where men in ships will have registered in Cavite but they will be away during election day. He added, "There will not be many. But every small thing helps."

Intelligence reports reaching some elements in the military also show that 3.5 million ballots and corresponding election returns are being prepared by 50 "golden arms" (forgers) at the basement of the University of Life [UL] in Pasig. The forgers are also used to sign the tally sheets. A BUSINESS DAY reporter visited the UL press but the area was declared off-limits.

In the far-flung areas in the countryside, some members of the Armed Forces are used to "scare and harass people" identified with the opposition, sources in the military said. These sources also foresee one likely cheating scenario on election day. Special ballot boxes containing real election returns will be switched with ballot boxes containing fake returns -- in the airplane -- when they will be transported from the provinces to the Batasang Pambansa. Before the plane takes off to fetch the ballot boxes, it will first be loaded with fake counterparts. When it gets to the pick-up point, the real ballot boxes will be loaded into the plane and will be dropped into the sea. When they get to Manila, the prepared election returns will be delivered. "As long as the Comelec (Commission on Elections) clears the use of the aircraft and the Comelec people are there, what can you do?" asked one officer. He said that even with Namfrel representatives on the plane, the switch can still take place: "It depends on where they place the load. You may not even know what is happening. Or they can claim that the plane is already overloaded. What can you do at that point in time? You can complain. When they start the official count in the Batasan, there will be protests from both sides. In the meantime, it is a status quo."

Another military officer said it is usually people from the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and the Presidential Security Command (PSC) who talk to the provincial KBL leaders and report to the president and, most likely, are instruments in committing fraud. "They (NISA people) have penetrated all sectors of society. They are all over the country."

A military source said vice-chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos protested December last year that people were being assigned to NISA by General Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff and NISA head, without clearance from the General Headquarters (GHQ). "When AFP people assigned to certain areas misbehave, the AFP realizes that it didn't even know these people were in the area," said the source.

In the election aftermath, in case of Marcos victory, some military officers foresee it will be perceived as a dirty election. "People will react; there could be some violence," said an officer. The same officer thinks the military could add to the violence to give an excuse for the President to declare martial law or a state of emergency.

In case of an Aquino victory, the same officer thinks the KBL will charge massive fraud and the President will not step down. People will protest and strife will be massive. "They will ride on the civil strife... Then the full force of the state can be brought to bear on many areas... They will run the country through coercion and intimidation." Another officer described it as "civilian rule with military help." He added: "There are many excuses for the military to move in and destabilize the situation."

GEN RAMOS INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION VIOLENCE

HK080920 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0545 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Interview with Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, by unidentified Maharlike Broadcasting System announcer -- live; location not specified]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] General Ramos, could you give us some data on the peace-and-order situation and tell us what we can expect in the situation in the coming days?

[Ramos] I would like to avail of this opportunity to inform our people about the generally peaceful conditions that prevailed throughout the whole country in our 13 regions on election day. There have been some erroneous reports carried by the print media, unfortunately, to the effect that some 63 people died yesterday, election day. That is not the case. The report we made was that 63 people had been killed during the entire election period which started on the 5th of December 1985, and for yesterday, the number of fatalities in what we call election-related incidents numbered only about 15. The total now, from new reports we received during the past few hours, which covers the period up to midnight last night, is 66 have been killed probably as a result of the election campaign during the 2 month period from December 5, 1985, to February 7, 1986.

All these are reports sent to us by our provincial commanders and police superintendents who entered these incidents in the official records such as police blotters and the daily operations reports of our police agencies in the field.

Let me also add that yesterday there were some 72 significant incidents that were recorded throughout the whole country which may be considered to be election-related, and this brings to a total of 209 election-related incidents which are of significant importance for the entire campaign period starting on December 5, 1985, up to midnight yesterday.

[Announcer] Sir, could you explain this word you use -- significant?

[Ramos] We record significant election-related incidents such as ballot-box snatchings, the ambushes of persons including military convoys that are transporting election paraphernalia or who are escorting Comelec personnel on their way to their assigned polling places and precincts. These also include harassment of voters, followers and leaders of the two political parties, incidents of kidnapping, disarming, arson, the use of home-made bombs, as well as raids and attacks on government installations. There were a few during the election period as well as serious threats against the persons who were campaigning for their respective candidates.

[Announcer] Of these 209 you mentioned, is this an indication of any concentration of these significant incidents?

[Ramos] Well, not really, although it appears that the national capital region has the greatest number among the 13 regions. Of the 209, we have recorded some 43 significant incidents in the national capital region, but perhaps this is because reports come in faster from this region, and the more remote regions such as central and southeastern Mindanao as well as (?Eastern) Visayas are usually 2 or 3 days late in reporting some of the more complicated incidents. If we do receive reports from them at all, they are partial in nature and do not include the complete actions [words indistinct] investigations that are necessary.

But in any case, the other regions that have, let us say, more numerous incidents than the average include Region 3, which is in Central Luzon; Region 5, which is the Bicol Region; Region 9, which is southwestern Mindanao -- Zamboanga, Sulu, Basilan, Tawitawi; as well as Region 6, which is Western Visayas.

In any case, we recorded some 72 significant election related incidents during election day yesterday.

[Announcer] A report just before the election said that intelligence reports were received by your office pointing to some plans by the NPA to stage disorders principally here in the Metro Manila area. Now that the elections are over, perhaps it would be appropriate to get [words indistinct] from you with regard to that intelligence report and tell us about the peace-and-order situation here in Metro Manila.

[Ramos] You will recall that this intelligence report which was recently captured from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA in San Jose, Nueva Ecija, last December 27, 1985, was later confirmed by the findings in other regions which stated that the CPP-NPA would try to do several things.

No 1, to boycott or somehow discredit the elections which are contrary to their own party programs of the violent seizure of the state government. And so anything that is democratic and electoral in nature is anathema to them. Also, in their program they say they would intensify their attacks on government installations especially the detachments of the military, police stations, town halls, etc. And as was our experience in the past, we felt that we had to secure the polling places. The CPP-NPA also said they would increase the agaw-arms [arms-snatching] program and continue their raids and ambushes of military and police personnel.

Anyway, it appears that due to the vigilance of the people and the officials, particularly the Comelec, the various citizens' arms, as well as the Philippine Constabulary [PC] and the Integrated National Police [INP], plus the other elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, this program of action of the CPP-NPA were [as heard] actually negated yesterday and on the immediate period before that. The large voter turn-out is an indication of the fact that the preparatory moves made by those assigned with election duties were effective in providing a more secure and peaceful atmosphere in our various communities all over the country, thereby allowing our electorate to (?go out) and vote.

I think this also indicates that the boycott program of the CPP-NPA did not succeed. Their boycott consisted not only of abstaining from casting votes, but included spoiling ballots by marking ballots in some ways by putting an X, or actively harassing personnel in the centers where the electoral process was to take place. This CPP-NPA program to disrupt the electoral process is consistent with their role in our country as the [word indistinct] political movement because we do have the legal parties which are the majority party and the opposition party -- these are legal; they conform with constitutional democratic and legal processes. But the CPP-NPA will do anything, both legal and illegal, to seize state power. And so I think in this way, by the showing by our electorate and the various organizations involved in safeguarding the ballot, the CPP-NPA were discredited during the past few days, especially on election day.

[Announcer] May we have a categorical statement from you that all of these have been checked?

[Ramos] Well, they have been for the meantime. Of course, the insurgency problem is still there. The CPP-NPA continue to maintain a very strong capability to disrupt the tranquility of our countryside and also here in the urban centers. We continue to maintain a state of alert in the PC-INP, and indeed in the entire armed forces, because the electoral process has been finished.

The canvassing of votes and the final canvassing by the Batasan still has to take place, and we must continue to safeguard the community from depredations all over the country.

Now here in Metro Manila, what we have, insofar as taking care of possible serious disturbances, are the usual, the normal units that we normally deploy during mass actions in our urban centers.

For instance, our units normally employed are just the police, and then behind them the other law-enforcement units, particularly the Philippine Constabulary.

[Announcer] [Sentence indistinct] Rumors were flying before the elections that immediately after the election there is going to be disorder. Is this an indication that this lull of the peaceful atmosphere is permanent and will last for a long time or would you say that [words indistinct] something big coming up?

[Ramos] Well, we really cannot tell for sure. But perhaps the lull at this time is the result of many things. First, people are resting from their labors after campaigning so hard. Secondly, there is still a period of watchful waiting for the tallies from the various provinces and regions all over the country. At this time, the electorate are more interested in waiting for the results of the election. It is also perhaps appropriate to mention that the various political protagonists are busy making plans for the next few days. But in any case, I would like to assure one and all that your constabulary and integrated national police are on the alert to take care of any civil disturbances which would prejudice the majority of our people, because it is always like that.

A small radical hard core agitates and heats up the atmosphere, then they gather a lot of unwitting and uninvolved persons around them to break out into the streets, and this is to the extreme prejudice of the law-abiding majority of our communities. And so this is the role that we now have to play during the next few days so that the atmosphere, the temper of the times should be maintained at a calm and sober level.

[Announcer] To go back to the peace-and-order situation, the military were ordered to stay in the barracks during the campaign period.

[Ramos] Well, the directive or the resolution that was issued by the Comelec pertaining to the armed forces as a whole -- both the PC-INP and the Regional Unified Commands -- really gave some leeway to the men in uniform in regard to this matter of staying in the barracks. They were given duties by the Comelec to secure the polling places, Comelec personnel, Comelec paraphernalia, to conduct investigations, and to make sure that the electorate would be able to come from their homes and go to the voting centers to cast their ballots. And so we divided the work in the armed forces and the INP as follows: The PC-INP were given the primary responsibility of providing security for the electoral process to include complying with all Comelec's orders like those pertaining to the security of candidates, leaders and followers, the ballot boxes, the election paraphernalia, and Comelec personnel. The rest of the armed forces were given the general mission of providing security against the insurgents and rebel secessionists who have continued to carry out violent attacks as well as other terroristic activities against our communities. These continue whether or not there is an election, and so that is how the elements of the armed forces were generally divided during these last few days. So, where it was necessary, the elements of the armed forces and the Integrated National Police that had to go out of their barracks to perform these two kinds of missions were allowed to move out of their barracks and be deployed in the areas where they could perform these missions.

The entire AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the entire Integrated National Police, however, continue to remain under the Comelec's order during this entire election period.

[Announcer] If it is not classified information, sir, could you tell us [words indistinct] when the military was called from their barracks out to assist in whatever situation [words indistinct]?

[Ramos] Oh yes, well, in the regions outside Metro Manila, for instance, there were many calls for security assistance by people in the barrangays who were threatened by unknown or unidentified armed people. The various regions also reported some harassments of their detachments and of town halls. For instance, in Midsalip where the town hall was attacked, the elements of the army had to go out of their camps to reinforce the small INP station in Midsalip and prevent the town hall from being overrun. In fact, the town hall was held for a couple of hours by NPA elements. The same is true in a couple of towns in Region 8, in the province of Eastern Samar.

Here in Metro Manila however, the majority of our units, our headquarters, our staff continued to work within Camp Aguinaldo, Camp Crame, Villamor Air Base, Fort Bonifacio, just remaining in reserve awaiting any order calls or request for assistance, for missions from the Comelec.

[Announcer] General, in more recent weeks there have been some negotiations conducted -- the newspapers were saying some sectors of society have been getting in touch with some foreign countries for whatever reason. My question might involve national security, but [words indistinct] that some sectors of society here who are politically [words indistinct] and there are foreign countries involved in their negotiations, especially the insurgency situation, getting some contributions or help in whatever form. What could be the effect of this in our country?

[Ramos] Well, in the first place, let me say that that would be not only illegal but it would be very very dangerous to our national security if indeed the assistance of a foreign power or foreign agencies were asked for by any Filipino group here. Secondly, I would like to assure you that this continues to be assessed, studied, and monitored by the armed forces and our police agencies, because certainly we will not allow any such direct support by a foreign power for the insurgents or the secessionists that are precisely threatening the stability of our society and our country.

[Announcer] A question was phoned in asking if the military will support Cory Aquino if she wins in this election?

[Ramos] Well, I think that I have made a statement regarding that question on many many occasions to the effect that the Constabulary and Integrated National Police and, I am sure, this is also for the entire armed forces, that we will support a peaceful transition of power in our government, which is what is mandated by our Constitution and by our democratic traditions.

[Announcer] Another question asks where was the military and police security in the Makati incident where armed people broke into the precincts?

[Ramos] Well, the security for the voting centers -- and there are more than 86,000 precincts all over the country -- were not posted right there in all the voting centers. Some of them are held in reserve in headquarters, and I suppose in this particular incident they were around the Makati Municipal Hall, which is where the Makati INP station is located. Also, the elements of the PC-Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] generally would be around their headquarters, and in this case it would be the south sector of the Metrocom which is located in Fort Bonifacio.

I hope our people realize that we deployed throughout the country some 81,000 of the constabulary and the INP plus some augmentation from the other elements of the armed forces.

And so it would not have been possible to cover every voting center, considering that in those places -- especially the remote areas of Mindanao, Eastern Visayas, Northern Luzon, and the Western Visayas -- where there is an active CPP-NPA threat, we did have to station strong detachments near the polling places because of the actual threats by these armed groups.

With regard to the disturbances that took place around the Makati area yesterday, I would like to inform the public that the various incidents are now under the investigative responsibility of the commanding general responsible for the national capital region, and that is Major General Prospero Olivas, PC-Metrocom commanding general. And we would like to invite the public to submit, either through the Comelec or directly to our headquarters or Metrocom headquarters, the facts and figures and other evidence to help us in investigating these incidents so we can punish those who are responsible for disturbances.

[Announcer] Thank you for joining us. Your presence here is enough to assure our people that everything is under control and there is nothing to worry about, that life goes on as usual with our military arm whom we can count on.

[Ramos] May I make one last appeal to the public before I bid good-bye to you? First of all, it is a fact that the elections of 1986 -- although the entire procedure is not yet over -- were much less bloody and more peaceful than the previous elections of 1984, 1981, and 1980. But the fact that there was a reduction in the incidence of violence should not really be construed as justifying any frauds or any disturbances that actually took place. But we should learn a lesson from this because our objective -- and when I say our, that is the entire people, including us in the armed forces and the INP -- is to work together to reduce these kinds of violent disturbances which end up in disunity among us because we have other elections coming up. And so let us not leave any stone unturned to make the next one even more peaceful and even less bloody because, after all, there continue to be threats to our national security and we must always be united in the face of these threats. Disturbances and bitter rivalries that are allowed to continue will not help us in providing a strong front against these much more potent threats to our national security.

Therefore, once more I would like to reiterate our appeal for greater sobriety, more honest, and a greater respect for the law. We would like to assure you that on the part of the PC-INP, we will continue to support our constitutional and democratic processes and we will not spare any effort to discipline, prosecute, and punish, as may be warranted, any of our personnel who may have transgressed the law or may have misbehaved during the election. If there are any at all, there are an isolated handful.

REGION 9 OFFICIAL DENIES CHARGE OF MASSIVE FRAUD

HK110320 Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 0300 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Chairman Sali Wali of the regional autonomous government of Region 9 branded as false and inaccurate the allegation by the opposition that there was massive fraud and terrorism during the special poll. Wali said that if there was cheating and terrorism, the opposition would not have garnered a majority of votes in Zamboanga City and Basilan Province. On the contrary, Wali said, the election in Region 9 was generally peaceful, orderly, clean, and honest. He attributed the peaceful atmosphere to the leaders of both political camps and the people of the region who remained relatively cool.

HIGH COURT DISMISSES PLEA ON MARCOS IMPEACHMENT

HK051540 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a petition of 52 opposition MPs seeking to compel the Batasan to proceed with the impeachment of President Marcos. The court said that it has no power to compel the Batasan, a co-equal body, to perform a particular act. Upholding the position of Solicitor General Estelito P. Mendoza, the tribunal said "the dismissal by the majority members of the Batasan of the impeachment proceedings is an act of the legislature as a body in the exercise of the powers vested upon it by the Constitution." "The exercise of these powers is beyond this court to review," said the tribunal, speaking through Justice Lino Patajo.

The Supreme Court's decision stemmed from a petition filed by the opposition MPs last Sept. 7. The petition was prompted by the Batasan's dismissal of a motion filed by Palawan MP Ramon Mitra, which sought the recall of a resolution signed by the opposition lawmakers seeking Mr. Marcos' impeachment on the ground of graft and corruption and violation of the Constitution.

The motion was dismissed by a Batasan committee on the ground that the impeachment complaint was not "sufficient in form." Dismissal of the impeachment complaint by the committee was subsequently approved by a majority vote of the Batasan.

In dismissing the lawmakers' petition, the court said that "since the Constitution provides that no official shall be convicted and impeached without the concurrence of at least two-thirds of all its members, a majority vote of all Batasan members confirming the action of the Committee on Justice dismissing the impeachment complaint against President Marcos, makes mathematically impossible the required at least two-thirds vote for impeachment." "What purpose would this serve by proceeding further when it is already obvious that the required two-thirds vote for conviction and impeachment cannot be obtained?" the Supreme Court added.

HEAD OF ARMY CIVIL RELATIONS SERVICE INTERVIEWED

HK080430 Quezon City MAHARLIKA Broadcasting System in Tagalog 0320 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Interview with Brigadier General Eduardo Ermita, head of civil relations service of armed forces]

[Text] [Unidentified MBS announcer] Could you give us your assessment of the peace and order situation around the country and tell us which are the trouble spots the armed forces is coping with, Brigadier General Eduardo Ermita.

[Ermita] As of now, thanks be to God, the reports we have been receiving here in Camp Aguinaldo are sort of very encouraging because as of midnight yesterday, the total number of election-related incidents stand at 166. Compared to similar incidents in the last Batasan elections where there were 918, 90 percent of which were perpetrated by the NPA. Our scoreboard shows as of now that 63 persons have been killed, and 22 have been wounded, making a total of 85 casualties.

As for the election hotspots, before the elections the AFP and the PC-INP recieved reports that (?47) barangays are highly probable hotspots during this period, and over 3,000 barangays in about 21 cities and 611 municipalities are also considered possibly questionable. The ones we consider as sort of critical areas in the 12 regions are regions 3, Central Luzon; region 5, the Bicol region; region 6, Negros and Panay Islands; and region 10, Misamis Occidental and the Bukidnon area.

As of now we at Camp Aguinaldo have been receiving reports of what is happening all over the country. One such report says that 3 persons were killed and 3 were wounded, including a PC captain, in Baganga, Davao Oriental. The encounter was with NPA men. Also somewhere northeast of Zamboanga City, a PC captain and a soldier were killed when their vehicle hit a landmine. They were identified as [names indistinct]. Another report we got was about three ballot boxes being snatched by armed men in three Barangays in Bislig, Surigao del Sur, yesterday afternoon.

Another ballot-snatching incident was also reported in Bantukan, Davao del Norte. We have had a report from city mayor Natalio Velez in Negros saying that 2 policemen and 2 CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] men were ambushed somewhere near Silay City. But overall the situation in Silay is peaceful.

We have a report that a barrio captain in Bulan, Sorsogon, was stabbed last night because he was involved in a heated argument over the election. His name was Leonido Montecalvo from Barangay Gerona in Bulan.

Another report says that seven men, accompanied by a PC soldier, who were riding in a softdrinks van were wounded when they were ambushed by rebels in Sitio Mauricio, Manupol, Bamban, Tarlac. The rebels were known members of the NPA who shot at the men with automatic weapons. The wounded men were Constable Castaneda and three members of the CHDF and four civilians.

Those are most of our reports so far on the scoreboard and I would like to say we don't expect to get many more as I believe conditions are generally peaceful.

[Announcer] Gen Ermita, according to Gen Fabian Ver the opposition plans to mount a mass demonstration and rally today in various parts of Manila, which is alarming many of our people. What do you think of that and what preparations are you making?

[Ermita] Well, before the election began we received information that various groups plan to stage violent mass actions here in Metro Manila. All we can say is that our armed forces -- as Gen Ver has said -- is always prepared and we are on red alert for this national event. So if any of our groups make demonstrations, we are letting them know that we wish them to stay calm and observe sobriety. We must remember that the Comelec is supervising this election and is in the midst of counting the returns, so all we ask is that people be patient and wait for results to be announced by the duly constituted authority which is the Comelec helped by various organizations. So we hope people will cool off now that the election is over and calmly wait for the results. We urge people to accept whatever result comes out and remember we are all Filipinos. [end recording]

PKP OFFICIAL URGES ENTERING PROTEST ON BALLOTS

HK060943 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 4 Feb 86 p 6

["Letter to the editor" by Felicisimo C. Macapagal, general secretary of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas]

[Text] Dear Editor: The Filipino people are now witness to a political zarzuela scripted and directed by Uncle Sam in order to misdirect and befuddle them. Election fever is here, and the protagonists are fighting for a crown firmly held by the claws of the American eagle.

The current political exercise is an expensive diversion, a fervent generator of false hopes amidst the country's worst politico-economic crisis since the end of the last war. The economy is in shambles, and production has steeply declined. The series of crippling peso devaluations, run away prices, and wage restraints have dramatically eroded the real income of the average Filipino family, now struggling for bare existence.

People are looking for change, amidst the reality of unconscionable poverty, of widespread hunger and malnutrition, of subhuman living conditions, of massive unemployment and underemployment sharply contrasting with signs of opulence and extravagance, of graft and corruption, and the unmitigated extraction of super-profits from grossly underpaid workers by foreign monopolists.

The election is presented as the means to bring about such change, as the solution to the crisis. But is it? Let us examine the facts.

In the first place, the initiative to call the "snap" presidential election did not come from the Filipino people, the Marcos administration, or the opposition. It was called because of the pressures exerted by Washington officials and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The country's creditors have been pushing Marcos to clarify the rules of succession, put the new rules of succession in place and submit itself to new elections to get a "fresh mandate" which is needed to implement the IMF-guided "recovery" program for the economy.

This brings us to the most fundamental issue facing the country today: the reality of foreign economic control which has grown in proportion to the crisis. For instance, the 1984-87 economic plan of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) merely spells out the various measures that the IMF, on behalf of all the foreign creditors, wants the government to implement strictly. And as events of the last three years show, this blatant intervention is not limited to the sphere of economics but also extends to politics. In fact, the most decisive pressure that forced the government to call the snap election was the IMF withholding of loans due for release last September, without which the "economic recovery" program, which is totally dependent on foreign support, will cease to be. In other words, the country has lost the last semblance of economic sovereignty.

Sovereignty in this country, whether economic or political, resides not in the Filipino people or their elected representatives, but in the American monopolists exercised through various agencies as the State Department, U.S. Congress, the Pentagon, the CIA, IMF, World Bank, etc. and their instruments in the Philippine Government, bureaucracy, and military.

Whereas before the exercise of political power by American monopolists was relatively discreet and decorous, now it has become gross, savage, and offensively conspicuous. The amendment to the constitution to provide for a Vice President, the calling of the snap elections, the IMF conditions and impositions, to mention only a few, are among the most blatant and undisguised evidence of American exercise of political power in this country.

It is clear that political power is neither wielded by the Filipino people, in general, nor by the Marcos government, in particular. If this is so, then the Marcos regime has no political power inherent in a sovereign government to transfer to the opposition assuming that the opposition will emerge victorious in the election.

The opposition, which enjoys considerable moral and material support from Washington, has failed to raise the issue of sovereignty on the campaign trail. Worse, the economic blueprint bared by Cory Aquino sound too close to the IMF prescription for the country, e.g., less government in business, against local monopolies without mentioning transnational monopolies, etc. To Marcos's stand amenable to extending the RP-US Bases Agreements beyond 1991, the lady standard bearer refuses to make a categorical statement on abrogation or extension. The opposition is simply against the continued rule of the Marcoses.

Thus, the present electoral struggle is essentially a contest between or among prospective caretakers of American interest in this country. However, it would be very simplistic indeed if elections of this kind were summarily dismissed as mere exercises in futility. For the masses could learn vital lessons from such elections, especially when the meaning of the political exercise is laid bare to them and connected with the reality of economic conditions and social injustice.

The election could have added significance if a mass political movement, nationwide in range, espousing a comprehensive economic, political and social program, could present itself to the people as the genuine alternative to the traditional forces vying for the sponsorship of the foreign monopolists. This would give depth and breath to the experience and the lessons derived, and should serve to bring our people nearer to the goal of national emancipation from foreign monopoly capital.

The political task confronting us in this forthcoming elections can thus be summarized as: active participation to expose imperialism deception.

Let us use the campaign period to explain the real roots of the present crisis, popularize an alternative program for economic independence and popular democracy, and build a broad anti-imperialist mass movement.

On election day, let us go to the polls and register our protest on our ballots.

For the Central Committee

Felicisimo C. Macapagal, General Secretary

Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP)

DETAINED HEAD OF CPP COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

HK070859 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA (Sunday Magazine supplement) in English
2 Feb 86 p 15

[By Jose Maria Sison, "Political Detainee Fort Bonifacio"]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines has never concealed its consistent revolutionary stand of refusing to endorse or participate in an election staged by the U.S. and the fascist dictatorship and designed to prettify and further entrench the latter. The snap election is rigged ab initio due to the fascist dictatorship.

It is foolish for anyone -- including Marcos -- to insist that communists have anything to do with the selection, campaign and platform of the Aquino-Laurel opposition tandem. There are clearly no communist advisers around Cory Aquino.

I am not and cannot be one of the advisers of Cory Aquino although I am personally sympathetic to her stand for civil rights and for seeking justice against the fascist dictatorship. She has never sought my advice whether directly or indirectly. Mr Marcos should know that in the first place -- he himself has put me under maximum military detention for a very long time already; I cannot perform the role of adviser to anyone.

Mr Marcos and his military hatchetmen are trying to whip up an anti-communist hysteria and fabricating stories as well as election-related incidents by which they can claim that the communists are disrupting the election or helping the electoral opposition; and by which therefore they can gain the pretext for controlling and rigging the results of the election.

The intervention of military and paramilitary forces in the snap election and the occurrence of incidents to disrupt or tamper with the voting, counting and canvassing processes are entirely the responsibility of the fascists and are calculated by them to ensure the sham reelection of Mr Marcos and slander the revolutionary movement.

The mass organizations which have opted for boycott either due to the essential character of the snap election or dissatisfaction over the program of the electoral opposition continue to be predisposed to cooperate with the electoral opposition in promoting the national democratic line on fundamental issues, strengthening the broad antifascist united front, exposing and opposing both the inherently rigged character of the snap election and the further cheating that is now underway.

The snap election will not solve the basic problems of the Filipino people but will exacerbate them. The sham reelection of Marcos will only hasten the worsening of the political and economic crisis of the ruling system and result in the intensification of the people's war no matter how persistently and cleverly U.S. imperialism and its local agents tout it as a clean and honest exercise.

Jose Ma. Sison; Political Detainee

Fort Bonifacio

COMMUNISTS PREDICT TAKEOVER IN 5 YEARS

HK070739 Hong Kong AFP in English 0726 GMY 7 Feb 86

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, Feb 7 (AFP) -- The communist New People's Army is convinced that today's presidential polls will be rigged, will set off social turmoil, trigger a military takeover, polarize the country and enable them to seize power in five years. Communist publications and documents made available to the foreign press here indicate that while early last year the NPA believed it needed three to five years to achieve "strategic stalemate," the period may have been shortened.

Such a strategic stalemate, in communist parlance, would paralyze the country, with traditional political parties disappearing, the "middle forces" deeply divided, the government army weakened and the United States frozen. Under such a communist scenario, a re-elected President Ferdinand Marcos would be unable to govern and would be replaced by a military junta.

The ultra-nationalist Bayan, which the military calls a communist front, announced last Saturday that if the polls are shown to be fraudulent, "the groundswell of the people's outrage will erupt" and Mr Marcos' rule "burst asunder." Facing Mr Marcos in today's elections is Corazon Aquino, lone opposition candidate and wife of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

LIBERATION, publication of the communist broad-based National Democratic Front, claimed last week that 13.5 million out of 54 million Filipinos were already marching under its flags and "multiplying rapidly." With the elections rigged, LIBERATION said, "it will not take a long time for the national democratic movement of the people to achieve the strength sufficient to finally end the dictatorship."

The NPA's expectation of rigged polls is shared by the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the opposition despite Mr Marcos' repeated assurances the polls will be "clean, honest and orderly."

The Communist Party, through its organ ANG BAYAN (THE NATION), last year predicted a "major victory" for the NPA in 1990 in anticipation that local elections would be held this May and presidential polls in 1987. But with Mr Marcos deciding on snap polls to get a new six-year mandate, the communist leadership expects the "strategic situation" to ripen sooner unless, contrary to its expectations, Mrs Aquino triumphs.

In case of an Aquino succession, the communist leadership states "we are open to the possibility as well as the viability of a coalition government in the post-Marcos era." But it hedged on a proposed six-month ceasefire. Mrs Aquino proposed the ceasefire along with a laying down of arms and a complete amnesty as a means of resolving the communist rebellion which started in 1968 with several hundred guerillas.

Today, the NPA claims it has over 30,000 full-time and part-time guerillas controlling 20 percent of the countryside, although the most frequent figure cited is 16,000 regular guerillas.

According to communist documents, their battering ram would be sustained "people's (labor) strikes gaining breadth and intensity" together with urban uprising and armed struggle in the countryside. The "middle forces," whose support the communists consider crucial, comprise the middle and upper classes, priests and nuns, professionals and businessmen, many of whom reportedly back the candidacy of Mrs Aquino.

Rigged polls, analysts say, would immediately split the middle forces into four, a slice joining leftist organizations, two remaining neutral, and the fourth making peace with a re-elected Marcos government.

The ratio of government military forces to NPA guerillas when the communist rebellion started was about 400-1, with the armed forces then estimated at about 150,000 and the NPA at about 400 guerrillas, according to reliable figures. The ratio went down to 200-1 shortly after Mr Marcos declared martial rule in 1972, 100-1 in the mid-1970's, 50-1 before the decade ended, 30-1 in 1980 and 16-1 after the Aquino murder. Today, even Mr Marcos admits it's 10-1.

The communist hope is that rigged polls will shave this ratio to 8-1 within the year, and 5-1 in less than two years for the desired strategic stalemate in military and social terms, according to communist documents.

Analysts say this is the dilemma that faces the United States, whose two largest military bases are in the Philippines and many of whose leaders predict massive civil war if Filipinos should perceive the polls as dishonest. Mrs Aquino, who has taken over the mantle of her murdered husband, has said she would lead daily demonstrations should the president cheat her of victory.

PNA REPORTS ON ELECTION VIOLENCE, BLAMES NPA

BK080435 Manila PNA in English 0422 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb. 8 (PNA) -- Violence disrupted some areas in Friday's presidential elections and military authorities blamed 22 of the 29 killings so far on the communist New People's Army (NPA).

The provinces where the NPA, the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), unleashed a wave of violence were Bukidnon, Iloilo, Misamis Oriental, Northern Samar and Zamboanga Del Sur. Military authorities had earlier tagged these areas as among the country's "trouble spots."

In Bukidnon, nine constabulary soldiers and two public school teachers were slain in an ambush stated by communist guerrillas in the town of Quezon. Northern Mindanao Regional Commander Brig. Gen. Madrino C. Munoz said the soldiers were escorting the teachers and poll officials when waylaid by the insurgents. Authorities said the ambush was the single biggest violent incident reported since the campaign for the presidential polls began last Dec. 11.

General Munoz suspected that the ambushers were the same group that assaulted last Thursday a village in Baungon, Bukidnon, and later an Army detachment in Manticao, Misamis Oriental. He said a still undetermined number of civilians were killed in Baungon.

In the hinterland town of Claveria, Misamis Oriental, four communist guerrillas were slain while trying to ambush poll officials escorted by soldiers on board an Army tank. Authorities said the ambush was part of the campaign of the terrorists to disrupt Friday's political exercise.

The CPP had earlier said it would campaign for a boycott of the election and attack military detachments.

In Dumarao, Capiz, rebels gunned down town Vice Mayor Ruben Pamplona while casting his vote. Authorities said Pamplona, a leader of the ruling party, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (New Society Movement) was inside a polling precinct when sprayed with bullets by heavily armed communist guerrillas. Three other persons who went with the town official were also wounded, authorities told the PNA.

In San Isidro, Northern Samar, a soldier was also killed and two others wounded when attacked by rebel while escorting Comelec officials. The soldiers were members of the Army's 52nd Infantry Battalion.

In Don Mariano Marcos Zamboanga Del Sur, a Barangay captain was shot dead by guerrillas. He was identified by authorities as Jose Caligado, 35. Provincial Constabulary Commander Col. Adam Jimenez said Caligado was roused from sleep at early dawn Friday by the armed men and later gunned down.

Military reports also showed the NPA engaged in snatching ballot boxes and intimidating voters in some parts of the country.

In Bayawan, Negros Oreintal, some 120 NPA rebels swooped down on the town's polling centers and grabbed ballot boxes and other election paraphernalia. The incident, according to Governor Lorenzo Tevts, was witnessed by 120 voters. The same incident was also reported in Kalinga Apayao, Ifugao and North Cotabato Provinces, according to military authorities.

In Cabanatuan city, dissidents reportedly threatened followers of a religious organization who were for the Marcos-Tolentino ticket. Provincial Commander Lt. Col. Hermogenes Ebdane said the NPA warned the followers not to vote, otherwise they would be harmed.

FURTHER REPORT ON SHOOTING OF VICE MAYOR BY NPA

HK071207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 1150 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] This is a terrorism report from Iloilo City. Vice Mayor Ruben Pamplona, known to be with the KBL, of Dumarao, Capiz was wounded when ambushed by the New People's Army or NPA terrorists while casting his ballot in Barangay (?Aglanggot), Dumarao, and PC authorities reported this.

Earlier, Camp Crame authorities reported that Vice Mayor Pamplona was killed in the attack which also wounded three other persons. This also brought to only 14 the number of killed in today's election-related violent incidents. The new fatalities swelled the death toll to 64 in election-connected incidents since the campaign started.

A PC spokesman in Iloilo said Pamplona was rushed to a hospital in Roxas City. He said the mayor was casting his ballot when the NPA terrorists shot him and others in the polling precincts. That is our urgent news from Iloilo City.

AQUINO SUPPORTER DIES FROM SNIPER BULLET

HK101202 Hong Kong AFP in English 1158 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 10 (AFP) -- A sniper shot and killed a young man and wounded a young woman aboard a truck carrying opposition supporters in a motorcade to the National Assembly here today, eyewitnesses said. The unidentified victim, in his early 20's, died in the emergency room at a nearby hospital, reporters at the scene said. The girl, who was slightly wounded in the head, was still being treated, hospital officials said.

Those aboard the truck said that some 20 people were on it when about four shots rang out shortly after the motorcade set off for the Assembly at the end of a Mass attended by opposition candidate Corazon Aquino.

The National Assembly convened to conduct an official tally of results in Friday's presidential election pitting Mrs. Aquino against President Ferdinand Marcos. The assembly count followed three days of mounting tension amid continuing violence, confusion over conflicting unofficial results, and widespread allegations of poll fraud.

ANTI-MARCOS GROUPS SAID TIED TO TERRORISTS

HK070551 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Feb 86 pp 1, 11

[By I. M. Roman]

[Text] Military intelligence sources disclosed yesterday that some groups in the United States and Canada who are out to topple President Marcos have connections with drug smugglers and terrorists. The sources said that one of the leading figures of the groups runs a New York City-based firm which is said to have extensive investments in the Philippines. The New York executive also has business connections with an official of the Central Intelligence Agency, the sources claimed.

They said that a terrorist group linked to the assassination of an Asian president and former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. has connection with the New York executive.

The sources said among the financiers of the terrorist group are a Canadian and an Israeli. The sources also said that a banker is also involved in the group. This banker has friends operating some business in Makati and China, they charged.

Intelligence reports disclosed that some firearms seized from New People's Army (NPA) rebels in Kalinga-Apayao and Ifugao were reportedly manufactured by a firm identified with the banker. Intelligence sources also said that the San Francisco-based PHILIPPINE NEWS is financed by groups whose leaders are known critics of Mr. Marcos.

NPA, ARMED FORCES CONTINUE TO CLASH IN PROVINCES

9 Dead in Rizal, Zamboanga

HK040930 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] An armed group belonging to the NPA ambushed soldiers of the PC command, resulting in the killing of five troopers and the wounding of six others. A military team has been sent to track down the ambushers. [Words indistinct] incident involved [words indistinct] soldiers on vacation who were shot dead in barangay (Makutay), Rizal Town.

Meanwhile, an NPA commander and three other terrorists were killed when their hideout in Zamboanga Del Norte was raided by soldiers last Sunday. Brigadier General Jose Magno, chief of the Regional Command [words indistinct], identified the slain NPA leader as a certain Commander Joseph. Magno said the dissidents were inside a house in barangay (Binlasang) when the soldiers [words indistinct]. The others were able to open fire at the raiding team but failed to hit anyone.

NPA Kill 4 in Isabela, Cagayan

HK040841 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Feb 86 p 18

[By Pete Mabazza]

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan -- New People's Army (NPA) rebels killed two barangay captains, a civilian KBL supporter, and a policeman in there incidents in Isabela and Cagayan.

Killed were Ruperto Tumaliwan, 56, barangay chairman of Bayo, Igig, Cagayan; KBL supporter Rodolfo Bose, 45, truck driver, also of barangay Bayo; and Jose Laggui, 52, barangay chairman of Malabbo, San Mariano, Isabela. Tumaliwan and Bosi were reportedly killed during a dance party by four armed men while Laggui was taken from his house and executed in front of the Malabbo elementary school the other day.

Meanwhile, four rebels killed a policeman and disrobed two others in a surprise raid on a restaurant near a public market in Cabagan, Isabela, last Wednesday. Killed on the spot was a certain Patrolman Angoluan, aide to Maj. Franco Binag, Cabagan police chief. Police sources said Patrolmen Panaga and Paguyo entered the restaurant for a snack when four men brandishing high-powered guns ordered them to surrender their firearms and disrobe.

Binag and Angoluan who were patrolling near the areas were fired upon by the rebels, hitting Angoluan. The rebels fled with one Carbine rifle, one 38 caliber revolver, and the uniforms of the two policemen.

Attack on Town Hall Repulsed

HK061153 Hong Kong AFP in English 1141 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Police today repelled a dawn communist guerrilla attack in a northern town, killing one insurgent and capturing two more, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said, quoting a local paramilitary official.

Some 100 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas launched the raid on the town hall of Villa Verde, in Nueva Vizcaya Province, the state-run agency quoted paramilitary constabulary Colonel Rufo Pulido as saying.

The guerrillas bombarded the building with rifle grenades but were held back by police who killed one insurgent during the clash. Two NPA fighters were captured after the arrival of constabulary reinforcements, PNA said. Military and constabulary spokesmen in Manila could not immediately confirm the attack report.

The NPA last month abducted the mayor of the town, situated 220 kilometers (132 miles) north of here. Earlier press reports have said Mayor Romualdo Bediones has been executed, but this could not be independently confirmed. PNA said the abductors had planned his execution for last Saturday. The NPA, the estimated 15,000-strong military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has reportedly accused him of abuses against his constituents.

NPA Raids Coast Guard Outpost

HK051502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 5 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas have attacked a Coast Guard outpost in nearby Bulacan Province, killing two persons, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said today, quoting military officials. The agency said a petty officer and a woman visitor were killed yesterday when some 20 heavily-armed New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas attacked a Coast guard detachment in Paombong town, about 40 kms (24 miles) north of here.

The detachment fought off the hour-long attack by the guerrillas who were aboard three motor boats, PNA said. Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the report.

COLONEL SAYS NPA DRIVEN OUT OF ILOCOS SUR

HK060319 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The New People's Army have been driven out and dismantled in Ilocos Sur, according to Colonel Roy (Alzate), provincial constabulary commander. He made this observation as he laid credit to an intensive campaign he waged against insurgency and a highly effective policy of attraction which he has launched. He said last year there were 48 encounters between government troops and rebels in Ilocos Sur, resulting in 40 rebel casualties as against 2 policemen, 2 paramilitary men, and 3 soldiers killed.

OFFICIAL DENIES PRICES WILL RISE 'SKY HIGH'

HK080137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas Jr has allayed fears that the prices of consumer goods, especially essential items, would go sky high after the elections.

Valdepenas said budgetary and monetary policies being implemented by the Finance Ministry and the Central Bank would be strictly enforced to forestall the rise of inflation. Valdepenas made these remarks in poll Watch '86 over Channel 9. Valdepenas said palay production in the country had gone up last year, with the National Food Authority steadily buying farmers' produce at higher prices. He said the national government has set aside some 1.5 billion pesos to be used for the purchase of palay produced by farmers.

NEW TRADE SCHEDULE WITH PRC TO INCREASE EXPORTS

HK070549 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The ninth trade protocol between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China (PROC) was signed on Jan. 30 in Beijing. The new trade schedule features a substantial increase in China's projected purchases of fertilizer, fresh bananas and copper cathodes in 1986. This year, PROC is prepared to buy an estimated 180 million worth of Philippine products which also include coconut oil, wood products, refined glycerin, polyester fibers, cement, copper wire rods, and electrical components.

Jaime C. Gonzalez, president of the Philippine International Trading Corp. (PITC) and special trade negotiator for the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), signed on behalf of the Philippine government, while Lu Xuejian, first vice-minister of the ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, signed on behalf of PROC.

At the simple signing rites, Gonzalez stressed the vital role of trade in Philippine-PROC relations. He conveyed the government's appreciation for China's assurance that it will increase its imports from the Philippines in an effort to narrow the trade gap between the two countries. The Philippines has perennially suffered a deficit with China which amounted to over 630 million during the five-year period 1980-1984.

In his response, Lu called for the identification of new products and a wider range of Philippine goods to be traded with China. In the 1986 protocol, China is offering to sell crude oil, industrial, agricultural and pharmaceutical chemicals, foodstuffs and other products.

The other members of the Philippine delegation were Assistant Minister of Energy Raul H. Paredes, Consul-General Francisco F. Santos of the Philippine Embassy in the PROC, representing Ambassador Fortunato Abot who is in Manila for consultations, and Nixon Juan, head of PITC's China trade unit.

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